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Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME VI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1875. NUMBER 41.

The North Carolinian POWER JOB PRINTING Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND CIRCULARS, POSTERS, BOOKS, &c.

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. RUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK, Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

GUIRKIN & CO., Bankers, Cobb's Building. Road Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, Practical House Painter. Road Street, near Main.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, PENDLETON & GRANDY, Proprietors. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also, Bowling Alley. Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May.
Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dashiell, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—Walter F. Pool.
Clerk—Thomas Gaskins.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gateeville.
Solicitor—J. P. Wheelbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards.

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. CRANDY, Jr.,

Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE

Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

THORNTON CONROW, D. G. BUSH
PALEMON JOHN, W. F. MARTIN,
D. C. LIPPINCOTT, C. W. HOLLOWELL.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

CUIRKIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Old Bank Building,

Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Do a general Banking business.
Buy and Sell Gold and Silver, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.
Deal in State, County and Corporation Bonds and Stocks.
☞ Interest allowed on Deposits.

T. D. PENDLETON. J. P. GRANDY.

THE

Albemarle House,

PENDLETON & GRANDY,
Proprietors,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

House, Sign

AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND,

Elizabeth City N. C.

THE ELIZABETH CITY

Bakery & Confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER,

Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES

Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

JNO. S. WAUGH,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

WAGON SHOP.

MANUFACTURER OF

FARM and SPRING WAGONS, CART WHEELS, &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

J. F. SANDERS,

Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

Broad Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Having had over a dozen years experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky-light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the pictures taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.

Dr. RUFUS K. SPEED,

Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bro's Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.

January 1st, 1875.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Bier Saloon,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's, Gates Co. Apple Brandy and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in the line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son, will be kept at 5 cts. per glass—and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

VARNISHES,

Perfumery & Fancy Articles.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

CEO. W. BELL.

No More.

This is the burden of the heart,
The burden that it always bore;
We live to love; we meet to part;
And part to meet on earth no more:
We clasp each other to the heart,
And part to meet on earth no more.

There is a time for tears to start,—
For dews to fall and larks to soar:
The time for tears is when we part
To meet upon the earth no more:
The time for tears is when we part
To meet on this wide earth—no more.

AT WAR WITH THE STRIKERS.

Some men can always make plenty of friends without taking any trouble, and some can make plenty of enemies in the same way; and that last seems to have been my luck through life. I suppose as an ordinary mechanic I'm not such a very bad sort, and I'll tell you why. After about a dozen years of married life, there's always a pleasant smile to welcome me home—a sweet look that I always answer with a grin which spreads all over my rough, dirty face, till it gets lost on each side in my whiskers, and up atop in my hair. Then, too, for all I'm a big, grim-looking fellow, as my mates call Sour Sam, the little ones never seem a bit frightened at me; but one comes and gets hold of my cap, and another my coat, and one comes and pulls before, and another comes and pushes behind, till they get me in my chair beside the table; and I kpow times and times I haven't had half a meal for the young rebels climbing on me; for, somehow or another, if there is any time in the day that goes fast, it's dinner hour. You get sat down, and toss this little one, and play with that, and eat two or three mouthfuls, and then it's time to go back to the shop, and grime yourself up again with steel filings and oil.

I was such a grim, gruff fellow, that my shopmates took precious little notice of me; and one day, after it had been brewing for some time, they all turned out—hundred and forty of 'em.

Now, I was so took aback, and it come upon me so unexpectedly, that I put on my coat and came out with the rest, and stood outside the gates; but as soon as I was outside, I felt mad at having done so, and would have gone back, only it was too late, and what my shopmates had settled it seemed that I must abide by. So, thinking of how it would end, I walked home, though two or three called me a sneak for not joining their meeting at a public house hard by; and after sitting by the fire for an hour, I made up my mind what I should do, and that was to go back to work. For I didn't want to strike, and felt that the treatment we got at the works was as good as we deserved; and it didn't seem fair to me to look upon one's employer as an enemy because he had had so much better luck in the world than I had. So back I went without a word, and as I got near the gates there were three or four of our chaps hanging about.

"Where going, Sam?" says one.

"Works," I says, gruffly.

"What for?" he says.

And just then the others came up, and then from here and there more and more, till fifty or sixty stood round.

"I'm going into the works," I said, roughly, and trying to shove my way on.

"Well, but what for?" he says, with a sort of half-laugh. "We haven't heard that they've given the rise; but, being a favorite, you got the news first. Why didn't you tell us, mate?"

Of course I didn't like his bantering way, nor I didn't like the half-laugh which followed; but I said nothing, only tried to push through the crowd, when being brought up short I swallowed down a sort of feeling of rage that seemed to come up to my throat, and facing round, I said, boldly:

"Harry Perkins, you're on a strike, as yer call it; well, I'm not. You don't mean to work—I do; and I'm off into the shop."

Well, this seemed to stagger him for a moment, but the next minute half a dozen fellows had hold of me, and I was dragged back right into the middle of the crowd, and the voices I heard naming the pump and river told me I should get some rather rough usage; but the English obstinacy in me began to kick against this treatment, and shouting out loudly, on the chance of there being some one present of my way of thinking, I says:

"I mean work, mates, and down with the strikers. Who's on my side?" when fifteen or twenty came forward, and then I can't tell you how it was, for I always was hot-blooded.

The next minute we all seemed to be raging and tearing at one another in a regular fight—men shouting, and swearing, and striking fiercely at one another; some down and trampled upon, some wrestling together, and the crowd swaying backwards and forwards, here and there, and the battle growing more bitter every moment.

You can't see much in a fight like this, when you have an enemy to contend with the whole time; but I saw that the men now all came out in their true colors, and that the sides were evenly balanced, for a good half had turned out more from feeling bound to act as the others did than from feeling dissatisfied with the rate of pay; while now, seeing the stand I had made on their side, they felt bound to take my part in return, and, as I said before, the fight grew fiercer every moment; while, headed by Perkins, the man who had spoken to me, the other side was making head, and we were being beaten back step by step, and driven along a narrow street, but fighting desperately the whole time.

Every now and then a chap on one side or the other would stagger out bleeding and wild, and make his way on to a doorstep, or up one of the courts that connected the street with the next, and more than one went down with a groan; while by some means or other about eight or nine of our side were driven up a court by some of the other party, where, seeing the chance, I shouted to them to follow, and we all ran, hard pursued by our enemies for twenty rods or so, when they turned back.

"Come on!" I shouted, and, leading the way, I got into the next street, led them along it a little way, and then turned down the next court.

"Keep together," I said, "and we'll take 'em behind."

And the next minute we were back in the street, where our mates still fought on desperately; for in my heart I believe every blow struck on our side was nerved by the thought of home and those we worked for.

Next moment we took them in the rear, with a desperate rush, cheering as we did so, and tumbling them over right and left; while our mates in front, who were just then giving way, cheered again, and the fight was hotter than ever. But now, hemmed in between the two parties, the strikers fought desperately, and I caught sight of Perkins, with a small hammer in his hand, knocking down first one and then another poor fellow, who crawled out of the struggling mob as well as he could.

There were no police visible, but they could have done nothing if they had been there; but every window was crowded with people, while men's wives came hurrying up shrieking to the people looking on to stop the fight.

Just then I had downed the man opposed to me, when I heard a heavy blow; and turning, saw the man who worked at the next vise to me go down from a blow on the forehead from Perkins's hammer, and the next moment I stood on one side just in time to avoid a blow aimed at me, when the handle caught me on the shoulder, and the hammer head snapped off, falling upon the ground behind me.

I believe I was half mad then with pain and excitement as I looked at Perkins, and closed with him; when, being both big, stout fellows, and heads of the row, the desperate struggle going on between us seemed to act like magic on the others, who stopped to watch us as we wrestled together here and there—now up, now down, the center of a busy throng, cheering and shouting us on as if we had been two wild beasts fighting for their amusement.

I'm not going to give you a long description of a fight, nor of the savage feelings that burned in my brain, as mad with fury I tore at him again and again; for I often look back upon that time with feelings of shame, though I can't help thinking that I only acted as most men would have done at such a time. All I can tell you is that I've a recollection of giving and receiving fierce blows, of falling, being picked up, and being cheered on, and muttering through my set teeth, "It's for those at home," till there came a fiercer and longer struggle than ever, ending in both falling heavily; and I shall never forget the sickening crash with which my opponent's head came down upon the curbstone. Then, blind and giddy, I was standing panting there, with a policeman hold of each arm; but only to be dragged away next moment by my mates, who bore me off cheering.

Early next morning, though, the police were at my place, and I followed them quietly, shuddering as I went, for I had heard that Perkins was in a dying state. Then came the examination before the magistrates, and I was remanded for a day or two till the doctors had given in their opinions. Our heads of the firm, though, took great interest in the case as soon as they knew all the particulars; and one of the cleverest counsel they could get took my case in hand, which ended in my being discharged, for Perkins grew better; but a good many of us were fined pretty smartly for the breach of the peace.

The workshop was open directly, and quite half the men went back to work; but from that day I began to find out that our town was no place for me. My employers were kind enough, and I was not a penny the worse in pocket for my encounter; but it grew plainer and plainer to me, day by day, that I should be driven out of the town. Threatening letters came. Once I was struck down from behind as I came home on a dark night, and though I felt sure the man I caught a glance of was Perkins, I could not swear it; then came the news of the cowardly tricks at Sheffield—throwing powder into houses—and my wife grew pale and ill with apprehension; while what filled the measure up to the brim was my poor lass being set upon and insulted one night only a few yards from our door, so near that I heard her call "Help!" and knew her voice, and ran out.

The next week I was sitting in our empty room, the floor trampled and dirty with the feet of those who had been to the sale of the things in our bit of a four-roomed house. And the things had sold well, too; for my mates had sent their wives, and one had bought one thing, and another another. But I was down hearted and sad at seeing first one little familiar thing and then another dragged away, while the thought of being driven out of the place was bitter to me. The wife and children had gone to London, and there was no one there to see me as something which showed there were weak places in the strong man came raining from my eyes.

But I had to choke that down, for a knock came at the door, and it sounded hollow and strange in the empty place. It was a letter—just in time, too, for I was thinking just before of locking up the place and going away, but fancied I should first like one pipe of tobacco for the last where I had spent so many quiet evenings. However, I opened the letter, and then started to run after the postman, feeling that it must be a mistake; for inside was a crisp new twenty-pound note, with a few lines telling me that it was from two friends, who regretted the loss to the town and its works of an honest, upright men, and begging my acceptance of the trifle in closed, as a testimony of the esteem in which my services had been held.

Twenty pounds, sir—a larger sum than I had ever before owned at once; but, as I'm an honest man, I thought more of the words of that letter than I did of the money; while, through being weak, I suppose, there was a wet spot or two upon the note when I put it away.

After it was dark that night, I went and thanked those from whom I knew it had come, though they would not own it; but the senior partner slapped me on the shoulder as I went out, and he said:

"There's two much holding aloof between master and men, Samuel Harris; but if all men were like you, we should have no more strikes."

How Smooth-Bore Cannon Are Rifled.

The invention which has made the proposed change practicable is a rifled steel core, which is introduced into the old smooth-bore guns. The cast-metal guns are heated, which expands the bore. While in this condition the rifled steel core is driven in, and when the iron cools it shrinks on the core, holding it hard and fast. This steel core is found to add greatly to the strength of the gun. The cannon thus reconstructed is practically a new weapon of double strength for longer range and extraordinary penetrating power. In this manner large old-style ordnance, rendered utterly useless by the improvements in iron shipbuilding, becomes thoroughly efficient. A ten-inch smooth-bore can thus be converted into an eight-inch rifle, capable of piercing over a foot of iron. This is rather understating than overstating the efficiency of the newly-invented rifle-bore. The experiments at Boston some months since showed that these remodeled guns drive a bolt at short range through fourteen inches of iron and into thick oaken wood beyond. At longer range the force was correspondingly great. The London *Times*, in commenting on these experiments, said that if they were correctly reported these new rifle-cannon could pierce and explode any iron-clad man-of-war in the British navy.

Earnest in his Love.

A newly married couple from somewhere down the Lansing road were riding in a Grand River car, and the groom insisted on holding the bride's hand in his big red paw.

"Oh! no, don't!" she said, as she jerked her hand away.

"Oh! luv, let me hold yer hand, jest for ten minutes!" he pleaded.

"Shoo! Don't you see they are looking at us?" she whispered.

"They are, eh!" he replied, looking up and down the car. "Wall, now, I'm going to put my arm right around ye, and if any fellow in this car dares to spit crooked I'll git up 'n mop the floor with him until I wear him up to his shoulder-blades!"

His arm encircled her, and the other passengers looked as solemn as if they were on their way home from a funeral.

A Coffin Dealer who Wanted a Notice.

"I've taken your paper for twenty-six years," he commenced, as he reached the head of the stairs, "and now I want a puff."

He was a very tall, slender man, had a face which hadn't smiled since 1842, and his neck was embraced by a white cravat and his hands were thrust into black gloves.

"I've got a new hearse, a new stock of coffins, and I want a local notice," he continued, as he sat down and sighed, as if ready to screw a coffin lid down.

"My dear sir," replied the man in the corner, "I've met you at a great many funerals, and your general bearing has created a favorable impression. You sigh with the sighers, grieve with the grievers, and on extra occasions you can shed tears of sorrow, even though you know that you can't get ten per cent. of your bill under six months."

"Yes," sighed the undertaker, instinctively measuring the length of the table with his eye, and wondering to himself why editors' tables weren't covered with crape, with rows of coffin nails around the edges.

"Death is very solemn," continued the man in the corner; "but still it is an occasion when one can appreciate a neat thing. I've seen you rub your knuckles against door posts and never change countenance; I've seen you listen to eulogies on men who owed you for twenty years before their death, and you looked even more solemn than the bereaved widow; I've seen you back your hearse up to a door in such an easy, quiet way that it robbed death of half its terrors. All this have I seen and appreciated, but I couldn't write a puff for you."

"Why not?" he demanded.

"For many reasons. Now you have a new hearse. Could I go on and say: 'Mr. Sackcloth, the genial undertaker, has just received a fine new hearse, and we hope that our citizens will endeavor to bestow upon it the patronage such enterprise deserves. It rides easy, is handsomely finished, and those who try it once will want no other.' Could I do that?"

"No, not very well."

"Of course I couldn't. You can call a grocer or a dry goods man a 'genial friend' and it's all right, but you aren't genial—you can't be. It's your business to be solemn. If you could be even more solemn than you are it would be money in your pocket."

"That's so," he said, sighing heavily.

"If it was an omnibus, or a coal cart, or a wheelbarrow, I could go on and write a chapter on every separate spoke, but it isn't, you see."

He leaned back and sighed again.

"And as to your coffins, they are doubtless nice coffins, and your prices are probably reasonable, but could I go on and say: 'Mr. Sackcloth, the undertaker, has just received his new styles in spring coffins, all sizes, and is now prepared to see as many of his old customers as want something handsome and durable at a moderate price.' Could I say that?"

Another sigh.

"I couldn't say that you were holding a clearing-out sale, in order to get ready for the spring trade, or that, for the sake of increasing your patronage, you had decided to present each customer with a chromo. I couldn't say that you were repairing and repainting, and had the most attractive coffin shop in the city. It wouldn't do to hope that people would patronize you, or to say that all orders sent in by mail would be promptly filled, and that your motto was 'Quick sales and small profits!'"

He put on the look of a tombstone, and made no reply.

"You see, if you had stoves to sell, or dealt in mackerel, or sold fishing tackle, everything would be lovely. You are an undertaker—solemn, sedate, mournful. You revel in crape, and you never pass a black walnut door without thinking how much good coffin lumber was recklessly wasted. The tolling bell is music to you, and the city hall flag at half mast is fat on your ribs. We'd like to oblige you, but you see how it is."

"Yes, I see," he said, and he formed in procession and moved down stairs, looking around now and then to see if the hearse was just thirty-four feet behind the officiating clergyman's carriage.

Society Expenses.

The cost of taking a young girl to a ball in New York, according to Jennie June, is not at all a trifle. Supposing the young man to be possessed of the indispensable "dress" suit, the faultless shirt, the fine cambric, the French boots, there is sure to be the delicately tinted cravat and kid gloves to provide, tickets to purchase (for *ma belle's* mamma is, perhaps, a lady manager, and depends on selling $100 worth, at least, to the young gentlemen who dance with her daughters and eat her chicken salad), a bouquet to order, carriage to look out for, supper to pay for (the latter for mamma, a cousin, a hungry friend, or something, as well as *ma belle* herself), so that before he is through, the expenses of a single ball will foot up something like the following: Cravat, $1.50; gloves, $2.50; tickets (2), $10; bouquet, $5; carriage, $4; supper (3), including champagne, $15; total, $38. An item this, in a salary of $1,000 a year, or $20 per week. This, too, is doing things on the very smallest possible scale and on a risk of being considered "mean," for there are always unattended soirées or some one spending the winter, who would like to be invited, and for whom must be executed the entire programme. Then, no unmarried lady is now content with one bouquet. Belleship is counted by the number of magnificent bouquets of English rosebuds and carnations it draws at its chariot wheels. Shall all the flowers be bestowed on favorite singers, and none left to crown the youth and beauty? By no means. Sharp young fellows who have learned tactics, therefore, are rather apt to fight shy of inviting young ladies to balls on their own account. They let papa or a chaperone take a couple of carriage-loads, set them down inside of the "Academy," and then they appear in a faultless get-up, present their bouquets, and come off with flying colors, for an extra bouquet will make amends for everything with the belle of the ball.

All Over Diamonds.

The Boston *Transcript* tells this glittering story: A lady blazed all over with diamonds at a Fifth avenue party recently. On each shoulder she had four stars, the size of a dollar, made of diamonds; her hair was set thickly with diamonds; there was a diamond bandeau on her brow; she had diamond ear-rings, and a diamond necklace; upon the sides of her chest were two circles of diamonds, from which depended lines and curves of diamonds reaching to her waist, upon which she wore a diamond girdle; on her skirt in front were large peacocks wrought in lines of diamonds; there were rosettes of diamonds on her slippers, and diamonds large and small all over her dress and person, wherever they could be placed. The lady's grandfather was a cartman, her father a pawnbroker, and her husband—well, he lives upon her father. The old gentleman is worth his millions, and still follows his business and adds to his store. He is never present at these parties, though.

Treatment of a Debtor.

An exchange, in speaking of imprisonment for debt as it is allowed in some of the United States, gives the following story from a fellow prisoner: A young man by the name of Brown was cast into prison for debt. His manners were very interesting. His fine dark eyes beamed so much intelligence, his lively countenance expressed so much ingenuousness, that I was induced, contrary to my usual rule, to seek his acquaintance.

Companions in misery soon become attached to each other. Brown was informed that one of his creditors would not consent to his discharge; that he had abused him very much (as is usual in such cases), and made a solemn oath to keep him in jail "till he rotted!"

I watched Brown's countenance when he received this information; and whether it was fancy for not, I cannot say, but I thought I saw the cheering spirit of hope in that moment desert him forever.

Nothing gave Brown pleasure but the daily visit of his amiable wife. By the help of a kind relation she was able to give him sometimes soup and fruit; and every day, clear or stormy, she visited the prison to cheer the drooping spirits of her husband. She seemed an angel administering consolation.

One day passed the hour of one o'clock, and she came not; Brown was uneasy. Two, three and four passed, and she did not appear; Brown was distracted.

A messenger arrived. Mrs. Brown was dangerously ill, and supposed to be dying in a convulsive fit. As soon as Brown received this information he darted to the door with the greatest rapidity. The inner door was opened, and the jailer, who had just let some one in, was closing it as Brown passed violently through it. The jailer knocked him down with a massive iron key which he held in his hand; and Brown was carried back lifeless, and covered with blood, to his cell. Mrs. Brown died, and her husband was denied the sad privilege of closing her eyes.

He lingered for some time, till at last he called me one day, and gazing on me, while a faint smile played upon his lips, he said, "he believed that death was more kind than his creditors." After a few convulsive struggle, he expired.

About Penitent Letters.

In the Beecher-Tilton trial the following incident was related to show what might be written under excitement: Louise de Lafayette was one of the maids of honor to Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII. of France. She was a young woman who had passed many years in a convent, and was described as "sincere in her piety," and "so devoid of malice that it actually pained her to be made acquainted with the faults of others." In the simplicity of her soul she had long cultivated an innocent intimacy with the king, when, of a sudden, on the receipt of a long letter from him, she was thunderstruck by first understanding the nature of his love for her, and of its interference with his duty to the queen. She was overwhelmed with remorse, and immediately repaired to a convent and took the white veil. Here she held a final interview with the king, conversing with him through double bars, and some of the language which she addressed to him on this occasion reminds one of the expressions in Mr. Beecher's letters.

"The sin," said she, "for which I feel most poignant sorrow, the sin which years, nay, a life of expiation, cannot wipe out, is that I have, by my selfish, my miserable attachment, alienated you from the queen. Alas! alas! I have sinned almost beyond forgiveness!" and for a while she broke into passionate sobs, which all her self-command could not restrain.

"As she spoke," says the chronicler of this last parting interview, "her sweet gray eyes turned toward heaven, her countenance was transfigured as in an ecstasy; no saint standing within a sculptured shrine could be more pure, more holy."

A Model Lawyer.

"Squire Johnson" was a model lawyer, as the following anecdote will evince:

Mr. Jones once rushed into the squire's office in a great passion. "That infernal scoundrel of a cobbler, Smith, has sued me, Mr. Johnson—sued for $5 owed him for a pair of boots."

"Then you owe him the $5?"

"To be sure I do; but he's gone and sued me—sued me!"

"Than why don't you pay him, if you owe him?"

"Because he's sued me; and when a man does that I'll never pay him till it costs him more than he gets. I want you to make it cost him all you can."

"But it will cost you something, too."

"I don't care for that; what do you charge to begin with?"

"Ten dollars; and more if there is much extra trouble."

"All right! There's the X. Now go ahead."

No sooner was his client gone than Squire Johnson stepped across to his neighbor Smith and offered to pay the bill, on condition that the suit should be withdrawn. The shoemaker gladly accepted—all he wanted was his pay. The lawyer retained the other five for his fee, and, as the case was not "troublesome," made no further demands upon his client.

Ten days after Jones came in to see how his case was getting along.

"All right," said the lawyer. "You won't have any trouble about that. I put it to Smith so strongly that he was glad to withdraw the suit altogether."

"Good!" cried the exulting Jones; "Smith has been done brown!"

The Escaped Murderer.

An Havana letter, referring to the murderer Sharkey, now at liberty there, tells us the story of his escape as follows: Maggie Jordan, the chief instrument in his escape, tried the key of Sharkey's cell for over five months from the outside and marked it by friction where it wanted relieving. The day Sharkey escaped a second woman, dressed as Sharkey was to be, entered the Tombs, and when Sharkey escaped he was dressed as she was when she entered. Outside, a carriage, driven by a friend of Sharkey's, was waiting for him. He, however, failed to make the connection, and walked, dressed in woman's clothes, to a hotel near Canal street and Broadway, where he changed his clothes and walked up town. Maggie, working as a servant for her sister, threw the detectives off her track, and they never found out who the locksmith was who was arranging the key. After Sharkey lived up town for four months he left the city. When he left New York he went to Jamaica, and thence made his way to Havana. His barbarous treatment of the woman when she joined him in Havana has turned all sympathy from Sharkey, and the authorities would be glad to deliver him up.

A WATCH.—Frederic Stiebman, watchmaker in Paris, said his soul had passed into a watch at which he had been working for twenty years. One day this watch lost many minutes—the next day it gained many; therenpon Frederic went to bed and said he was very ill. The watch stopped, and Frederic, when he saw the hands motionless, sprang up from his recumbent posture and fell back dead.

A Lovers' Ruse.

Some years since two wealthy bachelors lived in the vicinity of Paris. They had a young maid-of-all-work named Marie de La Font. Marie was a sweet, pretty girl, and lively and piquant in her manners, although modest in the extreme, and this was the reason that the two brothers kept her in their employ. They knew that she was frugal, economical, and dressed in the most moderate manner imaginable. One day Marie surprised her employers by informing them that a young artisan, residing in Paris, had asked her hand. They strove to dissuade her from accepting the offer of marriage, but she told them that she could not be happy unless she became the wife of her dear Henri. So it was arranged that she should quit the service of the two brothers at the end of the coming month.

One day during the interval the two brothers sold some valuable real estate, which they owned jointly, and the sum realized amounted to 100,000 francs. It was all in bills on the Bank of France, and was paid too late for deposit the same afternoon.

Night came, and as the old bachelors seldom had such a large amount in the house, they were considerably concerned lest robbers should attempt to rob them. Their fears were strengthened by the numerous burglaries that had recently taken place in that vicinity.

The residence of the old men was some distance from the main road, and stood near the river Seine. It was a lonely, gloomy location, and on the night in question the winds swept through the tall larches surrounding the mansion with doleful and moaning cadence.

About midnight the old men retired; but scarcely had they fallen asleep when Marie rapped at their door and informed them that robbers were at work below.

Both the bachelors were terribly frightened, and when one commenced to bar the door the other began removing a tile from the hearth to hide the bills.

"You have a gun," said Marie; "take it and shoot the villains."

But the two trembling men paid no heed to her advice.

"Cowards!" said the brave girl, scornfully. "I wish that I were a man for five minutes."

Just then there came a heavy crash from the apartments below.

The brothers crept beneath the bed, where they shivered and cringed unable to speak from terror.

"We shall all be murdered in our beds," said the girl. "We will be found by the police in the morning with our throats cuts from ear to ear. Peste! fools, give me the gun."

She seized the double-barreled gun that laid upon the shelf, and started down stairs, while the two frightened men watched her without saying a word. Presently bang went the gun, and a groan was heard. Bang! went the second barrel, and a screech of pain resounded through the house that caused the blood of the brothers to run cold.

A brief pause ensued, and then Marie came tripping up stairs, but her face wore a determined, dissatisfied look. She asked for powder and ball to reload, which were furnished; but before she finished loading, footsteps were heard retreating from the house.

No one slept in the house that night, nor were they again molested. But at early dawn, on going down stairs, a pool of blood on the hall floor showed that one robber, at least, had been seriously, if not mortally, wounded; and it was plain to see by the bloody path in the earth that the victim had been dragged to the river. Gore marked the whole distance, and the police were at once put on the alert for the arrest of the living thieves, and the recovery of the body of the dead one.

But all efforts proved vain, and the bravery of the young girl was discussed far and near.

The grateful bachelors were so overwhelmed that they offered to give Marie a dower.

"Ah! messieurs," replied she affectionately, "how can I leave you? You may again be attacked by robbers."

"But we will not, nevertheless, stand between you and happiness," they replied. "Here are thirty thousand francs—you have saved our lives, and richly deserve the money. If you choose to live in this house with your husband, we will repair the lower part for that purpose, and you can also be hired to keep our room neat as at present."

Henri married Marie, and they accepted the dower and the house.

Years passed, and recently the real facts of this midnight robbery came to light. Both of the old bachelors were dead, and had willed Marie another thirty thousand francs. The brave girl did not refuse it. It turned out, however, that the robbers were not plural. Henri acted as the burglar, the blood was from a lamb killed for the purpose, and the whole was but a ruse of the two lovers to open the hearts and purses of the two old misers.

All by Mail.

A correspondent, writing of the matter sent by mail in the United States under the new postal law, says the express companies complain of it and so do the stage drivers out West. They had been in the habit before the repeal of the franking privilege of taking a bag of public documents to lever the wheel from a mudhole and go away without it; and, if pressed too hard, they might now grow into the practice of dropping ballast along the road in bad weather.

The mail contractors on stage routes are very angry at the operations of the matter. It was the custom always that when a stage was in trouble the driver would drop a bag of newspapers, till pictorial papers adorned every cabin along the stage routes of the Territories.

They send gold in four-pound packages from California to New York. These packages are registered and pay letter postage. They are insured regularly at a low price in San Francisco. They go in the postal car and the postal clerks have an eye on them. No such package has yet been lost, for the thief cannot use it very well. He must find a mint to coin it, and he might as well walk off with so many pounds of lead, detection being almost sure.

Crushing Out a Paper.

The crushing out of the Sacramento *Union* by the Central Pacific railroad company is a new method of dealing with newspapers by a great corporation. The *Union* was established twenty-

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N.C., Mar. 31, 1875

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

We cannot notice anonymous communication. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications relative to any of the interests of the South, and particularly information relative to the crops, solicited.

Always give the name of your Postoffice and State, at the heading of your letter.

Write only on one side of the paper and when writing a communication and on business at the same time, write on seperate sheets of paper, or on different parts of the same sheet, so that they may be readily seperated.

Money remitted either by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft or Express, may be sent at our risk. If by Express, prepay charges. Money Orders or Drafts are preferable, when they can be obtained.

THE PRESIDENT SUSTAINED.

Notwithstanding the fierce and persistent opposition of the Democrats the United States Senate, by an emphatic vote, has sustained the President in the course he adopted to protect the government of Louisiana and the people of that State against domestic violence. This was done in adopting, after lengthy and bitter speeches by nearly every Democratic Senator against it, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of the President in protecting the government in Louisiana, of which W. P. Kellogg is the executive, and the people of that State against domestic violence, and in enforcing the laws of the United States in that State, is approved.

This is clear, concise and to the point. It sustains the President in supporting the existing government in Louisiana as against revolution and all its fearful consequences. It declares against domestic violence and in favor of enforcing the laws of the United States in that State.

This action was wise and was timely and opportune. It must be considered that Congress groped its way through much fog in its efforts to solve the problems that have been presented in considering the impending dangers and troubles in the late insurgent States. The counsel appeared to be divided and there was a wavering timidity which was far from satisfactory to the great Republican masses of the country. This action of the Senate restores confidence. It comes forth in the midst of the darkness as a beaken light to guide the Republican party out of the dark morass into which divided counsel was fast leading it. The President was courageous and firm. He acted promptly and efficiently. Anarchy ceased, order was preserved and the laws enforced. And the Senate has very wisely and justly endorsed his action.

HON. JOHN A. HYMAN.

The leading representative colored man from North Carolina at Washington is the Hon. JOHN A. HYMAN, the Member elect to Congress from the Second District. He is yet a young man, only thirty-three years of age, is of fine personal appearance, intelligent, full of energy and thoroughly devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Notwithstanding the fierce opposition of the Democracy and their ally, a bolting Republican, he was elected by over *seven thousand majority*. He made a vigorous and thorough canvas, aroused the enthusiasm and inspired the confidence of the Republicans and they rallied to his support. A man backed by such a constituency and sustained by such a vote is entitled to recognition both at home and abroad, and especially at the National Capitol. He should have this because it is his right. He should have it because we believe he will use it to sustain and strengthen and build up the Republican party. He should have it because we feel satisfied that he is worthy.

GEN. ALLAN RUTHERFORD.

During a recent visit to Washington we had the pleasure and good fortune to make the acquaintance of Gen. ALLAN RUTHERFORD, Third Auditor of the Treasury. We do not remember when we have met a man who made so favorable an impression upon us. As an officer he stands very high in the Department—capable, efficient and faithful. He is yet in the prime of life, having years of work and usefulness before him. A native North Carolinian, we found him alive to the interests of our good old State and ready to co-operate in every legitimate movement to advance her prosperity. Such men are a credit to the Administration that places them in charge of its Departments and an honor to the State that gave them birth.

We often hear whinings and complaints about the "down-trodden South," —that it is oppressed as Poland was and has no voice or recognition at Washington. It was our fortune to visit the National Capitol a short time ago. In the gallery of the Senate we were impressed with the force of this complaint as we looked over the chamber and took in at a glance no less than *seven* ex-rebel Generals comfortably tilted back in Senatorial chairs and drawing $5000 a piece from our tyranical goverument! Ah, there is nothing like the power of an awful example.

We some time ago paid our respects to the speech of Senator MERRIMON in the United States Senate on North Carolina affairs. By the resolutions introduced in the Legislature, published in another column, it will be seem that his chickens are gathering home to roost.

The course of the defaulting Democratic State Treasurer, JONES, of Georgia, does not seem to have attracted the attention of the opposition press. The defalcation was discovered some time ago, and has not yet been used to point a political moral by the Democracy.

Eighty thousand dollars in gold are to be paid to the United States Government by Spain on account of the Virginius outrage. The delay in concluding this settlement was unavoidable in view of the comparative magnitude of our claims. England demanded only about half as much for her share, and was content to receive a thousand pounds less than she asked for; making a distinction moreover, of two hundred pounds between white and colored men. The Spanish Government attempted to induce the same or a like distinction in the case of the murdered Americans, but the proposition was not entertained.

The usury law went into effect on the 24th inst. This law makes the legal rate of interest six per cent, except in such cases as the parties to a transaction may agree to make it eight per cent. Heavy forfeitures and penalties attend the violation of the law. We have already given an opinion of it.

The Convention bill is a deceitful pretext to accomplish the very things the Bourbons have labored for a long time. A "restricted" Convention is a delusion and a snare.

"Well done, good and faithful servants" is applied by the people only to the *last* act of the Legislature—its adjournment.

Proceedings of City Commissioners.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,
March 29th, 1875.

Commissioners met to day. Present Hon. Wm. A Harney, Mayor, Dr P John, Geo W Bell, H M Fearing M B Culpepper, and L C Dashiell, Commissioners.

The report of the jury summoned to assess damages to the property holders on church street was considered, and with same modifications adopted. (The full text of the order passed in relation to widening the streets will be given next week. James S. Wilcox was elected Registrar of election:

The Clerk was ordered to give twenty days notice of the election to be held for corporation officers on the 3d. day of May.

An order for $1.05, was all owed W. L. Walker for posts.

Adjourned,

W. A. HARNEY, Mayor.
THOMAS GASKINS, Clerk.

A $1 00 Book for $1.50

The People's Common Sense Medical Advertiser, in plain English, or Medicine Simplified: By R. V. Pierce, M. D., Conseler-in-Chief of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons, at the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. The above Work—a book of about nine hundred large pages, profusely illustrated with Wood Engravings and Colored plates, and well and strongly bound—will be sent, post paid, to any address, for One Dollar and Fifty Cents—making it the cheapest book ever offered to the American People. Other books treating of domestic medicine, of like size and style of binding, and not nearly as well illustrated, with no colored plates, and some of them containing no prescriptions and making known no means of self-cure for the diseases which they discuss, sell for from three dollars and a half to five dollars. Were Dr. Pierce's Work not published by the author, printed and bound with his own machinery, and were it sold through agents, as other like works are, the price of it would have to be not less than four dollars. For when the publisher pays the author a fair price for his production, then adds a profit to his investment large enough to satisfy himself and compensate him, not only for his labor, but also for the risk of pecuniary loss which he assumes in taking the chances of the enterprise proving a success, and when the State, County, and canvassing agent has each received his profit, they have added to the expense of a book, that originally cost about $1.25, so much that the people have to pay not not less than $4.00 for it. The People's Medical Adviser, on the contrary, is placed within the pecuniary reach of all classes by the author, who adopts the plan of the Grangers, dispensing with middle men and giving the benefit of their profits to the people, offering his book at a price little above actual cost of publication. That those desiring the book may run no risk of losing thier money in sending it through the mails, the author advertises that money addressed to him at Buffalo, N. Y., and inclosed in registered letters, may be at his risk of loss. The author's large correspondence with the people upon medical matters, which we are credibly informed, frequently exceeds three hundred letters a day, and requires several trained and skillfull medical assistants and short-hand reporters to enable him to entertain and answer them, as well as his large daily dealings with disease at the World's Dispensary, appear to have peculiarly fitted him for writing the Work, by rendering him very familiar with the every day medical needs of the people. He endeavors in this Work to answer all the numerous questions relating to health and disease that have been addressed to him by the people from all parts of the land, and hence it contains important information for the young and old, male and female, single and married, nowhere else to be found. All the most prevalent diseases of both sexes are also plainly and fully considered and means of self-cure made known. Unlike other works on Domestic Medicine, it includes the subjects of Biology, Cerebral Physiology, Hygiene, Temperaments, Marriage, Reproduction, etc., all of which are treated in an original and interesting manner. It is a compenium of Anatomical, Physiological and Medical Science and embodies the latest discoveries in each department.

Text of Boyd's Resolutions Requesting the Resignation of Senator Merrimon.

[Special to the National Republican.]

Raleigh, N. C., March 23.—In response to your editoral request of a few days since find below the resolutions introduced by J. E. Boyd, calling on Senator Merrimon to resign. They were put on the calendar. M.'s friends counted noses, and were afraid to call up the resolutions. Many Democrats swore they would vote for them if they did come up. A committee was appointed to investigate Merrimon and others in connection with the Western railroad steal. Merrimon came to Raleigh in hot haste, but could get no resolution indorsing him through the Legislature:

A resolution in regard to A. S Merrimon, Senator in Congress from North Carolina, introduced into the Legislature of North Carolina by Mr. Boyd, March 17, 1875.

Whereas the evidence contained in the reports of certain fraud commissioners appointed by the General Assembly of this State develops the fact that Augustus S. Merrimon, who now occupies a seat in the Congress of the United States as a Senator from this State, was largely connected with and involved in the corruptions and frauds referred to; and

Whereas it is the opinion of the General Assembly that no man whose character is at all tainted with such flagrant and vile frauds and corruptions as have taken place in the management of the works of internal improvements in this State should occupy so honorable and important a position; and

Whereas the said Augustus S. Merrimon is allied to no political party in this State, but was elected to his present position by a combination of Republicans and Democrats, defeating Hon. Z. B. Vance, who was the choice of an overwhelming majority of the Democratic party of this State; and

Whereas we believe that the existence of two political parties with well defined, sound political views is essential to the perpetuation of our liberties; and

Whereas to this end we are further of the opinion that North Carolina should be represented in the Senate of the United States by men who are in political accord with the majority of our people; therefore the General Assembly do

Resolve, That Augustus S. Merrimon, Senator in Congress from this State, is hereby requested forthwith to resign his seat as such Senator, in order that the present General Assembly may proceed to elect to that position a man whose character is so far above suspicion that no one will dare mention his name in connection with fraud and corruption, and whose political faith is in consonance with that of a majority of the representatives of the people in this General Assembly.

Facts Worth Remembering.

It is worth while for all farmers, everywhere, to remember that thorough culture is better than three mortgages on their farms.

That an offensive war against weeds is five times less expensive than a defensive one.

That good fences always pay better than lawsuits with neighbors.

That hay is a great deal cheaper made in summer than purchased in winter.

That more stock perish from famine than founder.

That a horse who lays his ears back and looks lightning when any one approaches him is vicious. Don't buy him.

That scrimping the feed of fattening hogs is a waste of grain.

That over-fed fowls won't lay eggs.

That educating children properly is money lent at 100 per cent.

That one evening spent at home in study is more profitable than ten lounging about country taverns.

That cows should always be milked regularly and clean.

That it is the duty of every man to take a good, reliable, entertaining paper, and pay for it promptly, of course. —*Exchange.*

Rules to be Observed.

Make few promises.
Always speak the truth.
Never speak evil of any one.
Keep good company or none.
Live up to your engagements.
Never play at any game of chance.
Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors.
Good character is above all things else.
Keep your own secrets, if you have any.
Never borrow if you can possibly help it.
Do not marry until you are able to support a wife.
Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.
When you speak to a person look him in the face
Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper
Ever live (misfortune excepted) within your income.
Save when you are young to spend when you are old.
Good company and good conversation are the sinew of virtue.
Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your acts.
Read over the above maxums carefully and thoroughly at least once every week.

The leading press of the country are all speaking favorably of the revival of business. The bottom has been struck, and henceforth there will be a steady increase in business. A general weeding out of the weak and crippled firms has taken place and all who now remain in business stand upon a firm financial basis, which will soon restore confidence, and lead to a general revival of trade. In the west it is claimed trade was never in so sound or healthy a condition as at the present time. With good crops, which almost surely follow hard winters, we may expect a year of unexampled prosperity in all departments of business and labor.

Count Jaubert, who recently died, once attacked Marshal, Soult with a number of epigrams, and the marshal, meeting him at a court reception, turned his back on him just as the count was coming forward to speak to him, and this in the presence of thirty people. "Monsieur le mareschal," said Jaubert, quietly, "I have been told that you consider me one of your enemies. I see with pleasure that it is not so." "Why not sir?" said Soult. "Because," said Jaubert, "you are not in the habit of turning your back on the enemy." The marshal held out his hand and the count's success was complete.

A poor woman' bound for San Francisco on a Union Pacific train, was obliged to leave that train on the 21st ult., and become a mother at Papillion station on the 22d. The conductor at once telegraphed from Papillion: "He weighs 12 pounds, and his name is George Washington." All the passengers in the coach, upon hearing the announcement gave three cheers for George Washington. Then they chipped in and bought a little hatchet and sent it to the youth bidding him also follow the example of his illustrious namesake.

One day, just as an English officer had arrived at Vienna, the empress, knowing that he had seen a certain princess, much celebrated for her beauty, asked him if it was really true that she was the most beautiful woman he had ever seen? "I thought so *yesterday*," was the reply.

We are handed the following cure for diptheria by one of our farmers: "Take one ounce of Balm of Gilead buds, bruise and put them in a small bottle and fill up with apple brandy, swab and gargle the throat well, and the patient will be relived immediately.—*Exchange*

It is an open secret in the West that the farmers are hovering between hope and despair. The cause of this peculiar predicament is the report that the intense cold Winter has been the death blow to the grasshopper and the chinch and potato bug.

"When the cold wind blows, take care of your nose that it doesn't get froze, and wrap up your tose in warm woolen hose." The above, we suppose, was written in prose by some one who knows the effect of cold snows.

Andrew Johnson swung around the circle to the extent of a three hours speech upon the Louisiana question, but he landed upon the constitution at the end of his journey. He "buried all his animosities" by giving his enemies a general raking over the coals of truth, and law and precedent; paid especial attention to Cesar and Brutus and other heroes of classic story; made the very original and startling declaration, that U. S. G. does not mean United States, but simply the President thereof; also stated a question that we have heard discussed before, "That it is the duty of the United States Government to secure for every State a Republican form of Government;" denounced the action of the executive in the affairs of Louisiana, as too much growth of Federal power, and made things lively all around the magic circle. Happy A. J!

A deputy Marshal of this place, while searching for illicit distilleries in Yancey county, came across one superintended by a woman, who stoutly resisted the officer in levying on the contraband property. She denounced the Revenue laws as oppressive and the tax as a fraud. The officer attempted to reason the matter with her by stating that the distilleries consumed what little grain was raised in the country, and thereby snatched the bread from the mouths of starving women and children. "Sir," exclaimed the she-boss of the boiling cauldron, "bread may be the staff of life, but whiskey is life itself." This was a stunner, but her life-preserver was destroyed.—*Ashville Pioneer.*

A little boy who was nearly starved by a stingy uncle (his guardian), with whom he lived, meeting a lank grey hound one day in the street, was asked by his guardian what made the dog so thin. After reflecting, the little fellow replied, "I suppose he lives with his uncle."

A Fellow out west went hunting, when, he saw a strange animal run into a stump. He punched it with his ramrod, but left at once, under the impression that it had entirely dissolved into its original molecules. Notwithstanding he was a druggist, perfumery with him is at a discount.

"You'd better look out for your hoss' feet above here, mister," said a ragged boy to a traveler. "Why?" said the traveler, nervously pulling up. "'Cos, ther's a fork in the road there," was the candid reply.

Mas. Partington thinks that the grocer ought to hire a music teacher to teach them the scales correctly.

An old Indian who had witnessed the effect of which for many years, said a barrel labeled "whiskey" contained a thousand songs and fifty fights.

What is the difference between the plan of a battle field and a roasted pippin?—One is a war map, and the other is a warm apple.

Men sometimes think they hate flattery but they only hate the manner of it.

He who can at all times sacrifice pleasure to duty, approaches sublimity.

None talk so loudly about benevolence as those who subsist on it.

Be punctual and methodical in business and never procrastinate.

Try to help another and you help yourself.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 6.

WILLARD'S
HOTEL,
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,
Washington, D. C. 41-tf.

PIONEER

TRANSPORTATION CO.

Semi-weekly line from Norfolk to Eliz. City.
Steamer L. G. Cannon leaves Norfolk every Sunday and Str. Astorin every Wednesday at 6 a. m. for Eliz. City, Edenton and all landings on the Roanoke river as high as Hills Ferry.
Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded,
BRODERICK & SMITH
Agts.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBTION CO.
-$20-
WILL BUY A
FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND
OF THE
N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bond holder must receive at least $21, but he may receive

$100,000!

or $35,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $3000, &c., &c.

FOURTH SERIES DRAWING
APRIL 5th, 1875.

These drawings take place every THREE MONTHS, and eventually Every Bond will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information;

MORGENTHA, BRUNO & CO.
Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York
Post Office Drawer. 29.
Remit by Draft on N. Y. City.
Registered Letter or P. O. Money Orders.

Postponement Impossible Under This Plan.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENTS RECEIVED. 41-3m. ED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL is situated on the highest point of land in Cape May, with the Finest Lawn on the Atlantic Coast, containing Six Acres. It is furnished throughout with Walnut; Gas in every room.

The Piazzas are twenty five feet in width, with balconies from second story.

The Hotel has accomodations for ONE THOUSAND GUESTS.

OPEN JUNE 7th.

TERMS:—$4.50 Per Day. 41-tf.

JUST ISSUED!!
And Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of the marked price.
*Pieces marked * have Illustrated Title-Pages.*

Morning Breaks Upon the Tomb—Easter Anthem.....Thomas. 50
*Swinging on the Garden Gate—Song and Chorus.....Thomas 40
Where is My Loved One To-night?—Song and Chorus.....Hays 35
Sing Darkies Sing! (As sung by Carl Wagner).....Hays 30
Angel Gabriel—Comic Song.....Stewart 35
*When Silver locks Replace the Gold (Answer to Silver Threads Amongthe Gold)—Leighton 35
*You Never Miss the Lager till the Keg Runs Dry—Comic Song.....Thomas 40
Gane Awa'—Scotch Song.....Waud 30
Atone and at home—Song and Cho...Hays 35
*My Wee Wife Waiting at the Door—Ballad.....Thomas 40
Oh! Miss Susie!—End Song & Cho...Hays 35
Give Me but a Smile—S. & Cho.....Stewart 35
When First I Met Thee Nellie Dear—Song and Chorus.....Stewart 30
I'm Captain of the Guards—Com. S...Hays 35
Beyond the Goldes Door—S. & Cho...White 30
Gertie's With the Angels Now—Song and Chorus.....Christie 30
Please God Make Room for a Little Boy.....Cox 30

INSTRUMENTAL.

La Belle Jeunesse—Polacca.....Wilson 50
*Awakening of the Birds-Morceau..Maylath 40
*Sweetheart.—Melodie Gracieuse...Maylath 40
*Twinkling Stars-Morceau de Salon..Wilson 50
The Higeland Maiden—Romance.....Wilson 50
Gujus Animam (Stabat Mater).....Wageer 40
*Dreamland—Morceau de Salon...Maylath 40
*Echoes from the Palisades.....Wagner 40
Venetian Regatta-Transcribed.....Wagner 40
*Merry Foresters—Forest Scene..Wagner 50
Rocking Waves—Transcribed.....Maylath 40
*The Scotch Lassie—Reverie.....Pacher 40
Kitti's Polka Mazurka.....Prevot 30
Fairy Land—Reverie.....Norvel 35
Sparkling Jewels—Polka.....Christie 30
*Think of Me Sometimes—Waltz...Wagner 20
*Temperance March (Easy).....Wagner 20
*Men are Such Decieves—Polka...Wagner 20
*Mollie Darling—Easy March.....Wagner 20

Peters' Household Melodies, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. A Collection of Popular Songs, by Hays, Dank, Stewart, etc. Each number contai nSeven or Eight Songs.
Price, 50 cents each; Yearly, 12 Nos. for $4.
Peters' Parlor Music, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Each number contains several easy and moderately difficult Piano Pieces, by Kinkel, Becht, Wagner, Wilson, etc.
50 cents each; Yearly, 12 Nos. for $4.
La Creme de la Creme, Nos. 1 to 15. Each number contains 24 pages of classic and difficult Piano Music, worth at least $2.50.
Price of each No. 50 cts.; Qearly, 12 Nos. $4.
PUBLISHED BY
J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, N. Y.

TO FARMERS!!
The Great Southern Cotton and Corn Cultivator.

The best invention for its use ever patented, and the cheapest.

The inventors will be in the following places on the dates named with his invention and desires competition.

EDENTON, May 10, 1875.
WINDSOR, May 17, 1875.
TARBOROUGH, May 25 1875.

Farmers desirous of trying the invention at these points please make arrangements and appointments. 40-4t.

1875 Spring Season 1875

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO,

Invite the attention of all in want of Dry Goods, Notions &c. to their large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS

consisting of Black and Colored Silks, Japanese, Poplins, New Style Plaids, Linens and Organdies, Lawns, Corded Jaconets and Percales with side band also beautiful assortment New Styles in

WHITE GOODS.

Special attention is invited to our

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Ladies residing at a distance can have their dresses made with the same promptness and satisfaction as if they were here in person.

Also just received E. BUTTERICK & CO'S LATEST

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS

in paper patterns for which we are the agents Catalogue of patterns and samples of goods mailed on application.

C. O. D. packages to the amount of Twenty Dollars or more expressed with freights prepaid.

Consumers of DRY GOODS would do well to correspond with us and learn our prices as we are anxious to supply your wants.

Address,

E. B. BLAMIRE & Co.,
182 MAIN STREET,
NORFOLK, VA.
SUCCESSORS TO
BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON.

NOTICE.
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE
SPECIAL TAXES,
May 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, to Procure and place Conspicuously in his Establishment or place of Business a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The Taxes Embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1.000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufactures of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, forth class (on foot or public conveyance	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to BEN H. FRANKLIN, Collector of Internal Revenue at Weldon N. C. and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., February 1, 1875. 39-4t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Inducements.

TO MAKE
Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements IN

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS
RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the

House Furnishing Goods

Such as

BLANKETS,
QUILTS, BED AND
TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
SHADE

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;
23 3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

A Fortune for $1!

One Gift is Guaranteed to one of every eleven consecutive numbers.

$50,000 for ONE DOLLAR.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME,"

Dame Fortune helps those who help themselves.

500,000 Tickets at $1.00 each, numbered from 1 to 500,000, Inclusive. The exceedingly low price of Tickets brigns it within the reach of all.

Grand Gift Concert

In Aid of Public Improvements in the City of DENISON, TEXAS.

The Texas Gift Concert Association

Will Give A Grand Concert
WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 31, 1875.
And will Distribute to the Ticket-Holders
$250,000 IN GIFS.
DEPOSITORY, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DENISON.

Distribution to Commence Immediately after the Concert. Managers of the Distribution chosen by the Ticket-Holders and prominent citizens.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 Grand Cash Gift,			$50,000
1	"	"	25,000
1	"	"	15,000
1	"	"	10,000
1	"	"	5,000
1	"	"	2,500
1	"	"	1,500
10	"	"	500 each 5,000
20	"	"	250 " 5,000
30	"	"	150 " 4,500
50	"	"	100 " 5,000
100	"	"	50 " 5,000
100	"	"	25 " 2,500
200	"	"	20 " 4,000
500	"	"	10 " 5,000
1,000	"	"	5 " 5,000
1,500	"	"	3¾ " 3,750
46,250	"	"	1 " 46,250

49,767 Grand Cash Gifts, amounting to 200,0000
22 prizes in real estate amounting to 50,000
49,789 Gifts, amounting to $250,000

Please address us for circulars giving references and full particulars.

A statement of the Distribution will be published and fowarded to ticket holders, and all gifts will be promptly paid after the distribution.

Good and Responsible Persons wanted to work for the interest of this Association. Liberal Commission allowed.

How to Remit to us.

Money should be sent by Express or by Draft, Post Office Money Order or Becietered Letter.

Address all Communications to
ALPHEUS R. COLLINS, Sec'y.,
273m. Denison, Texas.

DR. S. ACHESON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
MANTEO,
ROANOKE ISLAND, DARE CO., N. C.
39 v. 6 1yr.

The Best Investment

A RESERVE ENDOWMENT
is the
Metropolitian Life Insurance Co.
OF
NEW YORK.

Guaranteeing a Cash Payment if Living, and a Specific Sum in the event of death.

The STRONG POINTS of the RESERVE PLANS are:

1. Every policy, whether on ordinary life rates or other, a Cash Endowment to the insurer.
2. The maximum of insurance at the minimum of cost.
3. A definite surrender value specified on the face of the Policy.
4. The Term for which the insurance is to run elected by the insured.
5. Grace in payment of premiums of from one to six months.
6. All the merits of plan Life Insurance, Endowment and Investment combined in one contract.

These plans are secured to the Company by copyright.

The Metropolitian is a mutual Company. It has over $30,000,000 Insurance in force and $123 security for every $100 of liability. It issued in 1873, 12,242 policies, being a gain over 1872, of 3,253 policies and $5,837,524 mount of Insurance, and of the total gain of business, as done by all the Companies of the Sountry for the year, the Metropolitan coming with forty seven others, supplied one sixth. Its death losses were only two-thirds of the average of all the Companies.

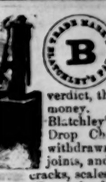
It has never reinsured another Company.

"Tree is known by its fruit."

For further information apply to
JNO. W. GORDON,
Gen. Ins. Agt.
Wilmington, N. C.
Office, No. 6, New Hanover Bank Building or to Agts. throughout the State.
P. H. WELCH Agt.
Hertford, N. Y.
9-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLATCHLEY'S



Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life

For sale by Dealers and the trade ally In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
March 3 -6m.

DR. TUTTS VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

A mild aperient and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. By their timely use much sickness is prevented. The test of many years have proven them to be the safest, surest and best of all the pills ever offered to the public. They purify the blood, remove all corruptions and restore the diseased system to perfect health. As an antidote to Chills and Fever they have no equal. For dyspepsia they are a specific. For sick headache and Billious colic they are a sure cure. For Consumption, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, pain in the side, back and loins, Nervousness, a positive remedy. For Female Irregularities, without a rival. When one does not "feel very well," a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

DR TUTTS HAIR DYE.

is easily applied, imparts a beautiful black or brown, and acts like magic. The best in the the world. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00 a box.

DR. TUTTS EXPECTORANT.

The ghastly record of deaths that result from pulmonary affections is frightful, There is no disease that is so insidious in its attack as consumption. By the neglect of "slight colds" they soon become deep seated and defy remedies which, if applied at the outset would have averted all danger. Dr Tutt's Expectorant has proven itself the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered. A distinguished clergyman of New York pronounces it the "greatest blessing of the nineteenth century" and says, "no family should be without it." It is pleasant to the taste, and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough Office. 18 Murray Street, New York.

W. W. BROWN. W. C. HARRISON
BROWN & HARRISON.
Grocers & Liquor Merchants,
COR. MAIN & WATER STS.,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C,

The largest and best selection of Groceries, Meats, Flour, Salt, Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors in the City. The people of Town and surrounding country respectfully solicited to call and examine. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. 31-3m.

DISOLUTION NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between A. A. Crookston, Francis Lightfoot and J. W. Smith, trading under the firm of Crookston, Lightfoot & Co. a this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Jamesville, N. C. A. A. Crookston
March, 5th 1875. Francis Lightfoot
J. W. Smith.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONtinue the business of manufacturing Cypress Shingles and Wholesale Dealers in Yellow Pine, Copress and Juniper Lumber, Doors, Sash, Blinds and all kinds of Building materials. Orders entrusted to our care will be promptly attended to.

Crookston & Smith
Jamesville, N. C., Mrrch 10th, 1875—4 t.

C. WEST & SONS,
SECURITY OIL
ALADDIN
WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WORLD.
Indorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs. C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposeses, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours, truly,
(Signed.) ANDREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.
C. WEST & SONS,
113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.
18-6m.

ONLY $1.00 A YEAR!
ONLY $1.00 A YEAR!
INCLUDING PREMIUM
INCLUDING PREMIUM
BEST OF STORIES.
OF STORIES.
FASHION ARTICLES.
FASHION ARTICLES.
MISCELLANEOUS READING.
MISCELLANEOUS READING.
HOUSEHOLD NEWS.
HOUSEHOLD NEWS
CHILDREN'S CORNER.
CHILDREN'S CORNER.
AMATEUR PRINTERS' COLUMN
AMATEUR PRINTERS' COLUMN.
PURCHASING DEPARTMENT,
PURCHASING EEPARTMENT,

Through which every desirable article in New York is furnished at the lowest rates, without extra charge.

YOU WANT IT?
YOUR WIFE WANTS IT!
YOUR CHILDREN WANT IT

Our Own Fireside,

Is a Home Journal for the Fireside.
Eight large pages, with illustrations.
It is now in its Fourth year.
Price, $1.00 a year. Ten cents extra must be sent to pay postage.
Every subscriber has the choice of a Premium.
Send a 3 cent stamp for sample copy and see the paper and list of premiums offered.
There is also a way provided by which any one not able to subscribe can secure the paper one year without money. Address with stamp OUR OWN FIRESIDE PUBLISHING CO., 176 William Street, New York.
Canvassers wanted. A Champion Job Press given for a club of 85 subscribers.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,
OF VALUABLE
NORTH CAROLINA LANDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE D. POOL,
Real Estate Agent,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements for capitalists and emigrants, as this section of it rth Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness in will compare favorably with any where and m easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the accessibility of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufactring interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, an the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has our buildings, is in a good neighborhood, on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all nec essary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in

ORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 31, 1875.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of ..., Va. Parties coming here from the ... should take passage on the Bay line ... which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. ev... ing, and arrive at Portsmouth the nex... ...ng in time to connect with the Elizabeth ... ...ers.

...cal and Personal.

—"What's the news!" inquired a ... of another the other day. The ... replied impressively; "Now don't ... me that again; I take the town ..."

—A little girl attended one of our ... lately, and heard the pastor ... glowing and eloquent tribute to ... When the speaker took his ... turned to her mother and ..., "Ma is Mr.——a widower?" ... head was level.

—An enterprising youth of this city, ... been attempting to climb the ... of fame, declares that when he ... the top round the plaguing thing ... ed, and he finds himself at the ... Another states that all the ... rounds are knocked out. Try, try ...

—The season thus far has not been ...orable as was anticipated by those ... the Shad Fisheries of our ... and acjacent waters. The ... cted cold weather and the floods ... caused the runs and catches to be ... smaller than heretofore.

—Since the Legislature has adjourn... advise the schoolboys of Currituck ... to hold a meeting, and p ss a ... tion congratulating the people of ... te on that happy event. They ... mutatis mutandis* copy Senator ... 's resolution in relation to the ex... ...ion of the late Congress.

—A subscriber writes that *five* fam... borrowed the NORTH CAROLINIAN ... he had read it. Many of our ... ribers are annoyed by this "bor... ing" hush...s. They don't like to ... but they prefer not to loan it. ... paper is worth borrowing it is ... th paying for, and borrowers should ... be for and read a paper of their ...

—L. F. LARKINS, Esq., having ... appointed Sheriff of Halifax county, ... a vacancy in the Post Office at ...ton. We are glad to learn that ... valued friend Lt. JOHN M. FOOTE ... received the appointment of Post ...ter. He is a man of character, has ... excellent business qualifications ... we are sure will give good satisfac...

—We are informed that nine men ... drowned at CAPEHART'S Fishery ... week. They were out in one of the ... boats which was overturned and ... ...ed to pieces by the tornado which ... ly passed through this section. It ... rather terryfying to us, who are ac... ...med only to the gentle zephyr ... of the kind, to find it playing the ... pranks that distinguishes it in the ...tern States.

—It was the poet THOMPSON, we ...lieve, who sang:

"...e gentle Spring, etheri al mildness come."

...e impatient she has seemed late ... putting in an appearance. But the ...dications now are that she has honestly ...troduced herself and so effectually ...ld her gentle finger upon the spinal ...lumn of Winter as to break his back. ...e flowers are in bloom, and the early ...rdens are beginning to look green with ...ce, peas, onions and cabbage.

—It is a sad thing to see a rising ...ng man foolishly throwing away his ...portunities. It is sadder still to see ... done by dissipation. We know ...ng men who have been aided by ... friends to ascend the ladder in ...ble life and with every prospect of ...fulness and, honor. But success ...icated them. They began to put on ..., ignored their friends and neglected ...eir obligations and duties. As the ...sult they are on the down grade. Un... the brakes are put on their ruin will ...e certain.

—The Elizabeth City Minstrel ...oupe will give another Entertainment ... Wednesday evening, April 14th, at ...ansell's Hall. We have seen this ...oupe perform, and while we do not ...esire to be a connoisseur in the "art ...ramatic," we can safely affirm that it ...s unsurpassed by any amateur combi...ation of the kind in the State. Let all ...o, and if they do not laugh, they will ...ndoubtedly belong to that class of per...ons who, "would not show the teeth in ...ay of smile, though Nester swear the ...st be laughter."

—The debt of the Corporation of Elizabeth City amounts to about $1800. This is principally held by parties who have bought the orders at from fifty to sixty five cents on the dollar. A few have paid as high as seventy five cents. While this debt exists Corporation orders are and will remain so depreciated that it will cost at least one third more for the necessary material and improvements and labor on the streets. To pay this debt dollar for dollar in money would not be fair to the tax payers, nor do the most of the parties holding the orders ask it. According to the provisions of the special act just passed the Legislature it will only require about $1350 to pay this debt. The tax payers will save $450, those owning the orders will get all they paid for them, and the financial credit of the Corporation will be such that the man furnishing material or labor will be paid at *cash rates* and not be compelled to go about the streets and sell his orders at a ruinous discount. Thus it will be seen that this is a measure of relief for all parties—the tax payer, the creditor and the laborer, and when its provisions are faithfully carried out all parties will thank the men who devised, agitated and executed it.

—A youthful swain well known to the good people of Elizabeth City sent word to his sweetheart that she might expect a serenade on a certain evening. It so happened that at the time appointed it was raining furiously and our hero could not put in an appearance. But by a singular chance a hungry hound with a voice whose strength and melody were in a directly inverse ratio, strolled on the premises where the young beauty snoozed through the night-watches, and getting hung in the fence, set up a series of the most unearthly and diabolical yells recorded in canine annals. These he continued without intermission for four unhappy hours. The next morning a miserable and astonished votary of Cup'd blubbered over a letter discarding him in terms neither mild nor measured. *The girl thought he was the midnight serenader.*

Local Briefs:

Having been absent last week when our paper went to press, we trust our readers will overlook the typographical errors that crept in.—Our Eucalyptus seed is all exhausted. Cannot supply new applicants.—Representative W. J. MUNDEN has returned—The United States Steamer "Hitchcock" arrived at this port on Sunday evening.—An attempt was made to committ a burglary at the store of J. B. FLORA, of this city on Friday evening last.—Odes to "gentle spring" will be received at this office for the next ten days, but not published.—Business calling the Editor to Newberne, he left yesterday morning for that city, He will return on Saturday.—The County Commissioners meet on Monday.—The report on the manufacture of Cotton Yarn is crowded over to next week.—The work on the rail road is going on and the prospects are brighter.—J. S. WILCOX has been appointed Registrar of voters for the Corporation of Elizabeth City.—For the cheapest and best Job Printing, call at the CAROLINIAN office.—The Dramatic Association are preparing for a series of Entertainments.

Local Port-Folio.

Common pleas—please shut the door, A poor relation—telling an anecdote badly. Waisting sweetness—putting your arm around a pretty woman. Unmarketable bonds—vagabonds. Remarkable natural curiosity—a woman's. Advice to dyspeptics—chew and eschew.

Business Locals.

One Price—cash—Bottom prices—Dry Goods—Groceries—Shoes—Hats—Flour—live and let live—Water St.—Fowlers.

J. C. Broderick has gone to New York after a spring and Sumer stock of goods for Brodricks & Smith. Look out for them. 40-2w.

See new advertisement of Pioneer Transportation Co. These Steamers are making regular trips and carry freight at lowest rates. The passenger accomodations are not equaled by any other Steamers touching at this port.

The last chance to get the Benbow House or some other large gift for two dollars and fifty cents! The drawing of the Grand Gift Concert, in Greensboro, N. C., has been deferred until April 16th, when it will, without any further delay, be proceeded with. Those wishing to invest can do so by sending to the Manager, C. P. Mennenhall, box 8, Greensboro, N. C., or of the agents at different places. Tickets for sale in this place by Rufus K. Speed. 41-3t

Have you yet secured a Ticket in the Texas Grand Gift Concert Association, of Denison, Texas? If not now is your time. Neglect this opportunity and fortune may never again knock at your door. "Strike while the iron is hot," the Association in the full tide of success, and by so doing you may enrich yourself and children. $30,000 for one dollar! Who will be the holder of the lucky Ticket which is bound to draw the capital prize.

All lovers of dried apple pies will have an increased respect for Buffalo N. Y. when they learn that it is the leading distribution point for this leather—beg pardon—tanned fruit.

Sweet Auburn must be a nice place when the newspaper there says that no lady unwilling or unable to use a revolver should trust herself in the streets there at night.

An orator lately said to his audience "I am speaking for the benefit of posterity," when some one shouted, "Yes, and if you don't get through soon they'll be here!"

At intervals in the streets of Kansas City are poles bearing the notice: "Steer clear of this place! No bottom!

If a man can sleep on a pint of whiskey how many pints would it take ro "wake" him?

A baby with 28 toes has been born in Stockton, Mo. What a character for corns he will be.

If your piano forte should catch fire the best plan is to play on it.

DEATHS.

SIMMONS.—At this place, on Friday, March 26th 1875 MINNIE SIMMONS Aged 13 years 9 months and 12 days.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

Mrs. Case, Mrs. Lamon., S B Ferman, T C Blanchard, W A Wilson, Edward Tate, Wm Gregory, Jacob Holcor, B. Cartright Sr., B Cartright Jr., A S Conklin, Bent Johnson, Jas P Whedbee, N. C; Wm Lorry, John O Hoy, Jas D A dington, Wash Reed, Marshal Parks, T Q Judkins, W H Cottin, Norfolk, Va.; W S Campbell, C H Channon, New York.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING

EATLY CHEAPLY AND PROMPTLY

EXECUTED.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SEWERS, READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn much longer and most important of all it is much safer, being almost entirely free from explosive properties. It does not crust the wick as the commoner oils do. It does not smoke the chimney as the other does. It will cost a fraction more but will burn correspondingly longer to make up for the difference in price. Dec. 29th, 1874.

LARGE LOT of Clover Seed for sale at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

CALL at Dr. BUTT'S City Drug Store and get Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed. March 16th, 1875.

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Mass at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT,S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150 degrees fire test Kerosene Oil (the very best), also Drummond Light Burners, &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens, etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers, Lanterns, and large Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS N. BUTT'S

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS 2 to 12 Horse Power.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Address, for full particulars, L. GUMP & Co. 179 William St. N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VEGETINE

PURIFIES THE BLOOD, RENOVATES AND INVIGORATES THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strong, in a concentrated state, that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Rheumatism, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and for Olive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration and uterine diseases, and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the cause of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures the ration, and regulates the bowels.

For Pain in the Side, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families. In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for she also diseases, and is the only reliable Blood Purifier yet placed before the public.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEAVENS, Boston, Mass.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Boston, Dec. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEAVENS, Esq.

Dear Sir.—May I ask the favor of you to make my case public?

In 1861, while on picket duty in the army, I was taken with a chill and fever all night. Was taken into camp and dosed with whiskey and quinine. After this had its every day, and was taken to Newberne Hospital and there treated by the attending physicians, grew worse and was sent home. Remained in poor health for four years, treating with many physicians and trying many remedies. Finally Scrofula made its appearance on different parts of my body, and my head was so as to be frightful to look at, and pained beyond endurance. After trying the most eminent physicians, without improvement, a change [illegible] Hot Springs in Arkansas twice, each time with some treatment a month in trial. I left home [illegible] was discouraged with no hope of help, [illegible] a burden to one in my situation. My disease, and the effect of so much powerful medicine, had so shattered my system that the act on of my stomach was nearly destroyed, and my head was covered with sores which had in places eaten into the skull bone.

The best physicians said my blood was so full of poison they could do no more for me. About this time a friend who had been an invalid told me VEGETINE has restored him to perfect health, and through his persuasion I commenced taking VEGETINE. At this time I was having fits almost every day. I noticed the first good effects of VEGETINE in my digestive organs. My food sat better, and my stomach grew stronger. I began to feel encouraged, for I could see my health slowly and gradually improving. With renewed hope I continued taking the VEGETINE, until it had completely driven disease out of my body. It cured the fits, gave me good, pure blood, and restored me to perfect health, which I had not enjoyed before for ten years. Hundreds of people in the City of Boston can vouch for the above facts.

VEGETINE has saved my life, and you are at liberty to make such use of this statement as [illegible] you best, and I beg of you to make it known, that other sufferers may find relief with less trouble and expense than I did.

It will afford me great pleasure to show the marks of my disease or give any further information relative to my case to all who desire it.

I am, sir, very gratefully, JOHN PECK, No. 5 Sawyer St., Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGIST. March 8, 1875.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN NEWSPAPER, AND

JOB OFFICE.

—:o:—

Office near orner of

Main and Road Sts.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

—:o:—

Handbills, ireulars, Billhead Blanks, Checks, Paper Books, Programmes, and every other kind of printing executed in the very latest style and at *REASONABLE RATES.*

—:o:—

Printing in Colors, Bronzes, and Fancy Styles done in the neatest manner and at short notice.

—:o:—

Business men in general, will find it to their interest to patronize the

CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

POUDRETTE.

I HAVE the Agency for the SALE of this valuable FERTILIZER, for Twenty Counties in Eastern North Carolina. This article is made from night soil, is odorless and contains a larger percentage of ammonia, the phosphates, and other valuable fertilizing ingredients than any other

FERTILIZERS

now offered to the public, and costs LESS than one-half the price charged for others. Applied in the same quantities per acre as the best guano and similar articles to potatoes, cotton, corn, peanuts and garden vegetables, its effects are equal to the best of these and more durable than any. It is put up in 200 lbs bags and will be delivered to farmers and others exclusive of freight at $25.00 per ton of 2000 lbs. All orders must be addressed to me at this place. Remittances can be made to me in P. O. Orders, drafts or bank checks. Circulars sent on application.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.

Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., N. C. 34-2w.

JAMES H. ZIEGLER

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will in two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market. His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

R. E. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine In's Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St., Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any part of Eastern North Carolina. April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

MANHOOD; HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilipsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecure should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.

127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4586. (S. M. P.) 50-1yr.

WONDERful are the revelations of the GEM—the latest and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Agts wntd. Address Beverly Co. 354 Wabash-av Chicago

8v6—1yr.

Great Closing Out

SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN VIRGINIA.

ON MONDAY DEC. 7TH,

We will begin to

SELL OUT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS,

FANCY GOODS, FURS, CLOAKS, BLANKETS, FELT SKIRTS, CASSIMERES, BUGLE AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS, LACES, TIES, DOMESTIC GOODS, ETC.,

At prices that will secure their early sale, as we intend to close out the larger part of our stock within the ext two weeks.

Extraordinary Bargains

WILL BE OFFERED,

as we have revised the prices through our entire stock, and this will be found an opportunity rarely equaled for the purchase of first-class regular goods at much below market value.

25 M. UMSTADTER & CO., 124ha Street, Norfolk Va.

DR. FULLER,

PHYSICIAN,

pays especial attention to

OFFICE PRACTICE!

Office in Albemarle Hotel next to ladies entrance on Road street. 33.-tf.

J. W. ETHERIDGE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Also,

Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.

FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,

P. O. BOX, 535. NORFOLK, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Kerps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Brodericks & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanen Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

THE JAS. LEFFEL Double Turbine Water Wheel,

Manufactured by POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md. *7,000 NOW IN USE!* Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory. Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

GEORGE PAGE & CO., Manufacturers of PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, No. 5 N. Schroeder st. BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries. SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

Don't Think of Purchasing A

WALTHAM WATCH,

Before sending to us for our price list. Watches send C O D with privilege of examining before purchasing.

Prices lower than any other house in the Country.

Salesroom of the American Watch.

ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO., 728 Chestnut St., Philadelphia Pa.

33-3m.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office &c. &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.

Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C. Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

Private Boarding House.

The undersigned is prepared to accomodate Boarders on moderate terms. Location on Water Street, near the Steamboat landing.

A. L. PENDLETON.

Elizabeth City, N. C. Jan'y 6th 1875.-3m.

Cash buyers will save money by taking the advice of this good looking "pair" and go to Fowler's cash and one price store on Water St. Elizabeth City, N. C. and buy their Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Furs, Carpets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass Ware, etc., etc. Fowler added a Grocery Department to his already large. Call and see the arrangement of his prices in exchange. No credit to any one. Cash system enables to sell at very short profits. All grades of flour at five and a quarter. Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Syrups, Canned Fruits, etc at bottom prices. Black Buckets, Tubs, Table Oil Cloths, cheaps, this, Bas ments etc. all Fowler's assortment of shoes, boots, is kept to order. Try it.

GO TO Fowler's for all kinds of Dry Goods, his assortment of fancy Silks, Mohairs, Alpaccas, Poplins, Serges Empress Cloths, &c. is good & his prices are below usual prices. Call and see them. You will find Kid Gloves, Silk Lace, Yake Lace, Braid Gimp & Fringe, Fancy Ribbons, Ties Collars and Cuffs, Fancy White Goods, Whalebone Trimmings, Hosiery, Perfumery, &c. all Soaps, Fine Cutlery, Call and see the prices at bottom of the market. Examine prices and be convinced with the quality and Fowler's best calicoes shown here. and sell at reasonable prices. Ladies prefer dealing at a one price store where the price is always right. For a complete assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, White and Red Flannels Opera Flannels, etc. Go to Fowler A full supply of Coned Calico always on hand. William Foys Skirt supporting Corset, Thompsons Glove fitting Corsets and common Corsets at popular prices. Call and see them Fowler returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received and hopes by fair dealing to deserve a continuance of the same. Call & see me.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets,

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY,

N. C.

THE OLD MERCHANT.

The best place to buy first-class Goods — THE Largest & Best selected Stock of Spring & Summer Goods in the City can be found at my store cor. Main & WateSts, E. City, consisting of the following Goods, viz; Silk Poplins, Gro Grain & Plain blk SILK, JAPANISE, PURE MOHAIRS, Silk & Raven Alpacas, Tamise, Soliene cloth, Satin Striped Lenos & Piques, *Lace Striped Swiss Organdines*, Bias Ruffling, & Tucking, Cleopatra, & Lucca Collaretts, Hoserie, Gloves, & Belts, Ladies, Misses & Children's Shoes & Gaiters, Slippers & Buskins, Gent's Hats & Clothing & Undergarments, Cloth *Casimeres & Linen; also* 10,000 *Yards*, OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PRINTS. VERY BEST IN THE MARKET WILL BE SOLD AS A *Speciality for CASH* at 10 Cents per Yard; 10 yd Wide COTTONS, at 12½ the and cheapest in the place, remember the goods are the cheapest, it pays better buy good goods and they can only found at the right place and that is at S. WEISEL'S. Eliz. City, N. C.

The place to have the largest selection — The only place to get good Goods — The only place is at WEISEL'S.

REMINGTON.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the best Combination of good qualities, namely: Light; running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect Lock Stich.

It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.

REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the third year of its existence, has met with a more rapid increase of ratio of sales than any machine on the market.

REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Addre Remington Sewing Machine Co., *ILION, N. Y.*

BRANCH OFFICE OF REMINGTON COMPANIES

E. REMINGTON & SONS, REMINGTON S. M. Co. REMINGTON AG'L Co., Ilion, N. Y.

281 & 283 Broadway, New York, Arms. Madison sq., New York, Sewing Machines. Chicago, 237 State St., S. Machine and Arms. Boston, 332 Washington st., Sewing Machine, Cincinnatti. 171 West 4th st., " " Utica, 129 Genesee St., Sewing Machine. Atlanta, Ga. DeGive's Opra House Marietta Washington, D. C, 521 Seventh St. S Machn.

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS, ON ROAD STREET, IN THE BARNEY TISDALE STORE.

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand.

This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed. Call and see our goods.

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills at ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash. Flour and meal will be constantly kept on hand for sale.

11-tf. JOHN McDOEL

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He possessed to show the people
An easier way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By using ships.

It seemed a lovely day,
The brightest, sunniest day,
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to JOHNSON HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not fear that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their gear's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO

GRANT MANN & CO.

—FOR—

Furniture and Matresses,

Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St NORFLK VA.

DR. H. E. WOLFE & SON,

Surgeon Dentists.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, capital of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with a liberal patronage, and 27 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December at the Old Dentist stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Printing Office.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of Timothy Hunter

HAVING BEEN LEFT ADMINISTRATRIX of my late husband, Timothy Hunter, by his last Will and Testament, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said Estate, to present the same to W. A. Hunter; and all persons indebted to the Estate will come forward and settle the same.

Elizabeth City, N. C. ANN HUNTER, March 8th 1875 Administratrix.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Hints About Work.

As the snow and ice disappear, much rubbish that has collected during the winter will be uncovered. Those who live in the country are too careless about matters affecting the health. Foul surface water frequently flows into the well. Cesspools and barnyards overflow and saturate the ground, which gives off dangerous vapors under the influence of the sun's warmth. Fevers of various kinds and other diseases attack old and young. To clean until all danger is removed, should be the first work of spring. The cellar under the house must not be overlooked.

A farmer should be provided with waterproof boots and overcoat, in which to work about drains, ditches, and wet barnyards. There are several kinds of rubber clothing, but that which is not subject to crack is the best.

Every farmer must decide for himself if it is better for him to hire help and cultivate more land, or cultivate less land and do without help. But it is cheaper to pay for help than to let work get behind, or to leave necessary work undone. The best help is the cheapest. A married laborer is as a rule the steadiest. Besides, he need not be boarded in the house, to the serious inconvenience of the family, and the destruction of domestic privacy. Farmers who hire constant help, should provide a dwelling for the men, where they may be boarded by one of themselves. Farm laborers should be paid every week or every month; these short settlements prevent mistakes and disputes. Cash purchases more than credit.

Drains must be examined, lest they become choked and water remain upon the crops. Stagnant water is injurious not only to all vegetation, but to stubble land, but much benefit may be gained by turning the spring wash from roads on to meadows or pastures, and causing it to spread as much as possible.

Top-dressing meadows or fall grain will be found useful. Spread the manure evenly upon the snow, if any remains, and go over it with a Thomas harrow, or the brush harrow, as soon as the ground is dry enough.

Surface water should not be allowed to remain upon roads or paths, or in ruts. Let it off, and fill up the holes or ruts with dry earth or gravel from a bank. A dry road will stand many times as much wear as one that is wet and muddy. Paths should be made dry, or planks laid down for walks over soft ground. When wet ground gets puddled, it takes a long time to dry.

Grass and clover seed may be sown upon the last snow with great ease and regularity. Each strip may be sown exactly, without missing or overlapping, as the seed can be readily seen upon the surface. The seed will not be injured, as it will not vegetate until the ground becomes warm.

A good supply of green fodder never comes amiss. Cows at pasture will always eat a meal of fresh-cut green fodder, and it helps the milk pail. An acre or two of fall plowed ground should be liberally top-dressed with manure, and sown early with oats and peas, or barley and vetches. The ground must be made rich. Two and one-half bushels of oats or barley, and one and one-half of peas or vetches, should be sown.

Early pasturing is a mistake. The stock is made dissatisfied, and lose their appetite for dry food. Trampling is very injurious to the soft soil, which does not recover from it for several years. The injury to the grass is serious. Never pasture a meadow in the spring.—*Agriculturist.*

The Culture of Grapes.

The spring of the year is as good a time to set the vines as the fall—indeed, somewhat preferable, an authority tells us. No deeper spading of the earth is necessary than for growing vegetables; nor does the soil require any more fertilizing than for a crop of corn. No manure, however, should be put in immediate contact with the roots of the vines, but place it over them, after they have been covered about two inches with fine soil; then the ground may be made as rich as you please around the vines to the distance of ten feet, to which distance the roots will extend in two or three years, if the soil be quite mellow.

Grapevines should not be set nearer than six feet apart, and eight to twelve feet are better for very thrifty vines like the Concord. In vineyard culture eight by eight is the usual distance to set them. The vines on being planted should be cut back to three or four eyes, or down to two, if you please, and as the young canes shoot out—in no case the first year should more than two canes be allowed to grow, and those the strongest and best. Some writers recommend allowing but one cane to grow the first year; but I think it better to grow two, which should be cut back at the end of the year to about half their length, getting the canes for future bearing from the lower part of the vines.

Vines should, when two years old, be set about eight inches deep, the roots spread, and the earth trodden firmly upon them. A trellis should always be used in gardens to train vines upon; also in vineyards where thrifty, long-caned vines are grown.

Pruning is an art that is learned fully only by experience. The canes grown the previous year bear the fruit in all cases; therefore, such canes are to be saved—as many of the largest and longest as you think the vines can support. As a general rule, not over one-third of the canes of vines in full growth should be pruned out. The best time to prune is in November; but when not done then it should be done in March or April, before the sap begins to flow.

Butter Packages.

The modes of packing butter at Herkimer, N. Y., and at St. Albans, Vt., are very similar. At both places the packing and shipping are done mostly in what are called Welsh tubs. These are constructed of spruce, with top wider than bottom, and large enough to hold fifty or sixty pounds. A cover is made of half-inch boards, with a hoop around it that projects and clasps the top of the tub, and resembles closely the lid of a cheese box. When shipped a circular piece of muslin is laid over the top of the butter, and a little salt spread over the muslin, and the cover put on and strapped down with three pieces of tin or leather. The advantage of these tubs consists in their convenient size and cheapness. Spruce gives less taste to butter than most other kinds of timber, and hence butter is often packed in them without proper preparation. A taste is soon imparted to the butter next to the wood, and the insufficient protection from the air on top renders them unsuitable for long keeping or long transportation. The firkins and half firkins so much in vogue in other markets, are little used in either of the places named, nor are the machinery and apparatus for packing butter in the West employed.

Matter in the Mails.

The United States Congress, in trying to separate express and postal matter, and to exclude the former from the mails by placing on it a higher rate of postage, has failed to make a discrimination that is entirely just. In placing the rate on transient printed matter at one cent per ounce, books will be thrown out of the mails entirely for short distances. A paper of fair size, when issuing a triple or quadruple sheet, will cost almost as much for postage by the single copy as the price for which it is sold. A paper weighing three ounces, by this law, taken one mile in the United States mails, will cost three cents postage. To take the same paper to Europe will cost only two cents postage. The great anxiety to help the express companies by the United States postal authorities has been at the expense of the people.

NO WHITEWASHING.—A jury of inquest considering the disaster at St. Andrew's Church, was directed by the coroner not to bring in a "whitewashing," verdict. "It will not do," he said, "to make Divine Providence responsible for the culpable negligence and incapacity of men."

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Full Text of the Civil Rights Bill as Passed by Congress.

AN ACT to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights.

WHEREAS, It is essential to just government we recognize the quality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political; and it being the appropriate object of legislation to enact great fundamental principles into law: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters, and other places of public amusement; subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to the citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any citizen, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action of debt, with full costs; and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year: *Provided*, That all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid or to proceed under their rights at common law and by State statutes; and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred. But this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal law of any State: *And provided further*, That a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved or a judgment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 3. That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against, and violations of, the provisions of this act; and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial, District or Circuit Courts of the United States, wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party; and the District Attorneys, Marshals, and Deputy Marshals of the United States, and Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territoral courts of the United States, with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial, before such court of the United States or Territorial court as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved; and such District Attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person whether by reason of this act or other wise; and any District Attorney who shall willfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein required, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt, with full costs, and shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000: *And provided further*, That a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, against any such District Attorney, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the causes aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than $5,000.

SEC. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said court.

Dissipation in Nevada.

The State of Nevada, says the Virginia City *Enterprise*, with 55,000 people, has nine hundred licensed places where liquors are retailed. This is at the rate of one liquor dealer to each sixty-one inhabitants. It is estimated that the receipts of these liquor saloons average $40 per day, or at the rate of sixty cents per capita. The number of licensed liquor saloons in the leading towns and cities of the State is as follows: Virginia, two hundred; Gold Hill, fifty; Carson, fifty-one; Reno, thirty; Elko, twenty-four; Eureka, seventy-nine; Austin, twenty-eight; Hamilton, eleven; Pioche, forty-nine.

There are two hundred and fifty places in Storey county where liquors are retailed. The aggregate receipts of these saloons are $10,000 daily. This is at the rate of $300,000 per month, or $3,600,000 yearly. To produce this amount, the daily labor of 2,500 miners at $4 per day would be required. In the saloons of Storey county is therefore spent daily in the purchase of liquors a sum equal to that earned by about all the miners in the county. Let us make a further estimate of the money daily squandered in Storey county in pandering to the popular vices of drinking and gambling. There are in the county twenty licensed gambling games, which are sustained at an average daily cost of $100 each, or $2,000 daily. This does not include the winnings of the games, which doubtless aggregate as much more. But we will place the expenses and profits of the games at $3,000 daily. We have therefore:

Expended in liquors daily	$10,000
Expended in gambling daily	3,000
Total	$13,000
Or monthly	$390,000
Or yearly	$4,680,000

Which is equivalent to the labor of 3,250 miners daily at the rate of $4 per day. This is a very suggestive showing for a single county.

Farm Laborers in Scotland.

A case of considerable interest has occurred in Scotland, where a land-owner has been held responsible, and actually fined, for housing a farm servant in his employ in a dwelling unfit to be used. At Perth a farm servant sued his employer for damages for breach of contract in not providing him with a habitable house. From the evidence it appeared that the house in question was in a most lamentable condition. It had an old thatch roof, through which the rain and snow descended in such an extent that the floor of the house was flooded in winter time, to the extreme discomfort of the tenant and his family. No proper repairs were made, and the man left his work, in which course he was justified, and a compensation of £7 awarded him, in addition to £3 of costs. It is believed that this case will have a wholesome effect upon the lodgings of farm servants in Scotland.

A Feature of the Case.

As a feature of the silver mine speculation in the West, it is said that some newspaper men were induced to publish articles calculated to increase the prevailing excitement by having stock carried for them—that is, held at their disposal without their having paid any money for it—with the stipulation, however, that they were not to sell until certain figures were reached, which, unfortunately for them, were never attained at all. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that one newspaper man in that city was permitted to dream of a million for a short time; but he was only carried, and never had the power to realize. Another is said to have had $60,000 dangled before his eyes for weeks, but he could never touch the tempting prize, because stocks had not been worked up to the figures agreed upon. Stocks went down and they had nothing left but the feast of the imagination on which they had lived.

A Scarlet Fever Remedy.

A Buffalo physician offers the following method of treating scarlet fever, which he asserts is reliable, and if faithfully carried out will prevent deaths in four-fifths of the cases that might prove fatal. Scarlet fever should be treated by administering to adults one teaspoonful of brewer's yeast in three tablespoonfuls of water, sweetened, three times daily; and if the throat is much swollen gargle with yeast, and as often as necessary they should apply yeast mixed with corn meal as a poultice. Continue to give catnip tea freely for several days to keep eruption out of the skin.

VIGILANTES VS. REGULATORS.

A Chapter of Border History—Three Men Killed and Twenty Banished.

Elijah Gibbs, hero or desperado, whichever it may be, has a ranch near Helena, Col., and about seventy miles northwest of Canon City. The house is an ordinary log cabin, having a single door and window on the south side. The roof is thatched and sodded. This was the home of Gibbs and his wife and two children, and upon the night of the attack there were with them a Mrs. Hutchinson and her little child.

During the past year or two there have sprung up among the settlers on Brown and Gas creeks two secret organizations ostensibly for the purposes of protection and for the punishment of crime. One band, headed by Elijah Gibbs, and numbering about thirty men, living on Brown creek, called themselves "The Regulators." The other party claimed the name of "Vigilantes," and the members lived on Cook creek. Between them arose the most bitter and deadly hostility. Gibbs was aroused by the Vigilantes about midnight. "Get up and come out. We want you," said the leader.

"We will give you ten minutes to get out of the house; we will give you fifteen minutes to get out with your family. If you are not quick about it we will burn you, house and all."

Gibbs prepared for a vigorous defense. The Vigilantes went around to the north side of the house, and made preparations to set it on fire, but the logs were soaked with moisture, and would not catch. Finally they came around to the south side of the house, and commenced piling hay and wood against the door. Sam Boone had struck a match, and was in the act of stooping down to light the fire when Gibbs took aim at him with a six shooter revolver through a chink in the heavy slab shutters of the window, and sent a ball through his right breast. Boone fell back, exclaiming: "Boys, he's got me." The party then dropped back a few yards, and huddled together for a minute's conference. Some one cried out: "Charge the door." Gibbs fired two more shots, in quick succession, hitting one of the Reeds and Benjamin F. Kane. Both men dropped, and as they fell the gun of one of them in striking the ground was discharged, and the whole load of fifty-four buckshot riddled the body of David C. Boone, killing him instantly. Gibbs followed up this with a sally from the door, and the whole party fled in consternation, followed by a bullet from the settler's rifle, which struck one of the Vigilantes in the side, knocking his revolver from its scabbard, but doing no further injury. The next morning Gibbs surrendered himself to Justice Cowen (a Regulator), and was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. Gibbs, with his brother William, Lewis Gilliland and Justice Cowen then armed themselves heavily and rode over into South Park, putting three days of hard riding between themselves and the excited Vigilantes.

After their flight the Vigilantes succeeded in enlisting on their side the sympathy and co-operation of nearly all outside of the two bands. Thirty arrests were made. Twelve of the Vigilantes were selected as a jury from what is known as the Committee of Safety. The prisoners were put through summary trials, and twenty of them were convicted of being connected with the obnoxious band. The sentence in each case was banishment from the country. The severest sentence was just twelve hours in which to leave, and from this time until ninety days was given.

The Law of Lay-Over Tickets.

In 1871 James E. Boyce set out for Chicago from San Francisco by the Pacific railroads and the Rock Island, having as baggage, duly checked, a trunk and box of photographs. At Wilton, Ia., being unable to travel through ill-health, he left the train and remained five days on a lay-over ticket, arriving there October 11, 1871. His baggage reached here October 6, and was destroyed in the great fire. He brought suit to recover its value, and in the circuit court was recovered a part, certain articles not pertaining to an ordinary traveler's equipment not being allowed for. The supreme court reversed this judgment, the most interesting part of the decision reading as follows:

The baggage of a passenger was usually delivered to him on his arrival at his destination, and if, for any reason, he failed to call for it, the common carrier had a right to store it in a warehouse and become a warehouseman only. Such storage was for the benefit of the passenger, and public interest did not demand that a railroad company should be responsible as common carrier after a reasonable time to claim and take away baggage, nor ought the passenger to be able to extend its liability for his own convenience nor by reason of the inevitable accident to himself.

It was contended that the company consented to the delay by giving the "lay-over" ticket. But it was under no legal liability to do this, and it was done for the humane purpose of accommodating the passenger, who was physically unable to pursue his journey. This was no fault of the company, and if it was willing to oblige him in his extremity its responsibility ought not for that reason to be enlarged, for had his sickness been prolonged it would certainly be unreasonable to compel the company to still be responsible for his baggage.

Diphtheria and Its Cause.

When a case of diphtheria occurs in a house, writes a physician, without evidence of importation from without, still more when several cases occur together or in quick succession, there will be good reason to suspect that sewers, cesspools or contaminated water may be the source of the disease. My belief is that, in a very large proportion of cases, there is as close a relationship between diphtheria and insanitary conditions as exists between typhoid fever and similar insanitary conditions; and I scarcely need say that, if this be so, the general recognition of the fact is of the greatest importance with reference to the adoption of preventive measures. There is reason to believe that more harm would result from ignorance of the filth origin of diphtheria than from practically ignoring its infectiousness. Many instances have come to my knowledge in which fetid fecal emanations have appeared to be the direct cause of diphtheria.

The Force Bill.

The Force bill, which created so much excitement during the last days of the United States Congress, proposes to suspend the *habeas corpus* at the President's will. There is a provision which makes it a felony for two or more persons to interfere with the execution of United States laws, punishable with imprisonment for ten years and a fine of $10,000; and still another provision makes it a felony for two or more persons to conspire to overthrow any State government; while another puts all State elections under the control of the United States officials; another makes it a presumptive act of intimidation if a person is found with firearms, concealed or otherwise, on election or registration day. The last clause declares that the intimidation of State voters is a crime against the United States, and provides that whoever kills a person carrying out these provisions shall be hanged.

A Remarkable Trial.

A murderer has been tried and sentenced under the new law of Connecticut, which allows a man to elect whether he will be tried by a jury or by two judges. The accused, who was charged with the murder of a young girl to whom he was engaged to be married, elected to be tried by judges, and by them was found to be guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The new law, says a New York paper, seems to be just, and appears to work well. Where two judges act as the jury, there is little opportunity for trickery or evasion, and a general certainty of securing justice. In such cases, too, an appeal is improbable, and a case may be regarded as definitely settled. The working of the new law may prove so beneficial as to deserve imitation in our own State. It certainly will protect an innocent man from the unthinking clamor of the populace.

A DISEASE OF THE WINTER.

Pneumonia Scientifically Discussed by a State Medical Association.

Never before has pneumonia raged so severely as this season. It and diphtheria have attracted the attention of the medical faculty everywhere. At a late meeting of the New York Medical Society Dr. Peters read a paper, from which we make the following extracts:

Pneumonia signifies inflammation of the air-cells and intercellular passage, without any necessary complications with bronchitis or pleurisy. The air-cells are lined with a very thin membrane, without mucous follicles, and are covered with squamous epithelium, instead of the cylindrical and ciliated variety which lines the air-tubes. This sharp demarkation frequently prevents disease of the air-cells from extending to the air-tubes, and keeps bronchitis from developing into pneumonia except under unusual circumstances. Exposure to cold, raw air is the most common cause of pneumonia; hence it is more prevalent during the winter months. Individuals of all ages and conditions of life are liable to pneumonia after sudden changes in the temperature, and some comparatively robust persons have been attacked by this malady after exposure to extreme inclemencies of the weather, or when temporarily debilitated by overwork, fasting, or after having made some improper changes in their clothing. Individuals have also been attacked who have been suffering previously from a disorder of the liver, skin and kidneys, termed by Murchison lithæmia, or lithic condition of the system and blood, which may be regarded as a modified form of uræmia. A number of cases also arise from the chilling of the body, commonly called "catching cold," and an equal number of attacks are developed spontaneously, without any special exposure to cold.

Every physician has had occasion to observe that in certain persons, who habitually have an excess of lithates in their excretions, these will cease to be eliminated on the event of a local inflammation, or an ordinary febrile cold or catarrh, but they will be discharged in abundance on the subsidence of the fever. In such cases the retention of the lithates in the system has probably determined the local inflammation, and when nature casts them out again the disease subsides. If a person however robust be subject to the disarrangement of his liver and kidneys, with its consequent lithæmic condition of the blood, he will take cold easily, and if he becomes exposed to cold and wet weather, or to a draught of cold air, he will readily receive a check of perspiration or a suppression of the functions of the skin. The latter event is a much more important disorder than a retention of a certain quantity of watery fluid which should be cast out through the pores of the skin, although it is calculated that from twenty-four to thirty ounces of insensible perspiration is naturally exhaled per day, or about one ounce per hour, which is about one-half the quantity of the visible secretion of the kidneys, which should amount to about forty-eight ounces per day, or two ounces per hour. It is calculated that one hundred and fifty grains of urea are cast out by the healthy skin in twenty-four hours; while the kidneys, whose principal office is to do this, only excrete five hundred grains. Besides this, there are lactic, formac, butyric, and sudoric acids in the normal perspiration, the excretion of all of which is prevented by a chill of the surface. Hence a slight form of uræmic contamination of the blood will be added to pre-existing lithæmia.

Poverty, with low living, residence in the foul air of large towns and close rooms, when varied by occupations involving exposure to the inclemencies of the weather, especially if complicated with intemperance, are justly regarded as among the principal causes of pneumonia in those cold seasons which are marked by a very low range of temperature, interrupted by sudden and great changes of weather. Yet extremes will meet, and the votaries of pleasure and fashion who are too delicately fed and thinly clad, who become overheated in crowded rooms, will also suffer, as well as the robust, plethoric, and good liver. Therefore, it is fair to assume that a very large number of cases of pneumonia occurring in persons of good circumstances might have been avoided by the exercise of a little more care in their manner of dressing and living. A timely resort to some bilious or renal medicine would promptly remove the lithic or other contamination of the system and blood. But when pneumonia has already commenced it becomes necessary to deal with an inflammation of the air-cells and of the so-called intercellular spaces, which pass between them and form the terminations of the air-tubes. The largest of these are only one-seventieth part of an inch in diameter, but it is estimated that there are 600,000,000 of them in the two lungs. The approximate weight of the lungs in the adult is about two and one-half pounds, and they have a capacity for containing about three hundred cubic inches of air, with a power of expansion of 132 square feet, or more than eight times that possessed by the skin. The inside of the air-cells is exposed to all the injuries which can be inflicted upon them by the very cold, and often very foul air which individuals are occasionally obliged to breathe, and sometimes they are thus forced into a condition remotely resembling a frost-bite, and at other times are absolutely crowded and poisoned by the inhalation of foul air.

The outside of the air cells is almost equally exposed to danger, being surrounded by five meshes of the exceedingly small capillary blood vessels which intervene between the terminal branches of the pulmonary arteries and the commencing ones of the pulmonary veins. The pulmonary veins convey all the venous and impure blood of the body to the lungs just outside the air cells, in order to be revivified by contact with the oxygen of the air, which comes to it through the air tubes. Thus the air cells are always in close contact with very impure blood, for the space between them and the pulmonary capillary blood vessels is only one two hundred and fortieth part of an inch. If the system and blood of the patient be healthy and pure, a favorable form of inflammation will arise, which is dangerous only from its extent. But if the blood be previously contaminated from any cause, a more or less unhealthy inflammation will be excited, which may become formidable. The danger of the disease depends primarily upon how many of the air cells become inflamed. If only one-third of one lung is involved, the case will almost certainly recover, provided the patient was previously healthy. If the upper lobe or third of either lung becomes inflamed, the symptoms are more serious; there is apt to be delirium, and the case will not recover so promptly or certainly. The gravity of the case increases in strict proportion when one-half or the whole of one lung is inflamed, or parts of both. The constitution of the patient must next be regarded, especially his previous state of health and the condition of his internal organs.

Engaging in Strikes.

There was before the New York Legislature a bill making it conspiracy to engage in strikes. The workingmen's associations opposed it. An exchange said: The right of man to work or not to work, as he pleases, for what wages are offered him, is indefeasible. It includes the right to strike. It also includes the right to work when other men strike, and the rights of 25,000 men are neither more nor less sacred than the rights of one man. We quite agree with the remonstrants that it is wrong to oppress the workingman. We disagree with them only in what seems to be their claim that the workingman is oppressed when he is forbidden to break the head of another workingman who chooses to work when he chooses to be idle.

A city chap visited the Snakers at Lebanon some time since, and as he wandered through the village encountered a stout Learty specimen of the sect, and thus accosted him: "Well, Broadbrim, are you much of a Shaker?" "Nay," said the other, "not overmuch, but I can do a little that way." So he seized the astonished man by the collar and nearly shook him out of his boots.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Steamers arriving in United States ports report having seen many wrecks at sea, the wrecks generally deserted by the crews.... The Kansas Legislature adjourned without voting a penny to the grasshopper-stricken regions of the State..... The civil service reform in force for the selection of employees by the United States government has been abandoned by order of the President.....In Schenectady, N. Y., Gates, charged with murder, was tried and found guilty all in one day.....In the case of Strander, the colored wife murderer in Virginia, sentenced to be hanged, a stay of proceedings has been granted.....Two children of Wm. Thomas, a colored man, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., were burned while their mother was out after water. The eldest was a boy three years old, who died a few minutes after the mother returned, and the youngest, a baby, had its legs burned to a crisp up to the knees.....A boiler exploded in Rushville, Ind., killing two persons instantly and seriously injuring four others ....In New Hampshire the vote for Governor was so close that their was no choice by the people, and the election of Governor goes to the Legislature..... About one thousand men have joined the new Black Hills expedition to start this spring....In Atlanta, Georgia, a colored barber joined with others in visiting saloons and testing the Civil Rights question. He lost his patronage by it, and this so worked upon his mind that he committed suicide.

The National Butter and Egg Association of the United States refused, by a close vote, to condemn the artificial coloring of butter..... Tolls on the New York and Erie canals are to be largely reduced this season.....Indiana and Minnesota have just refused to pass the compulsory education laws..... Andrew Johnson denies that he bought his seat in the United States Senate, and courts an investigation.....Count Valmaseda, the new Governor-General of Cuba, has arrived in Havana and issued a proclamation, promising to introduce needed reforms, and announcing that the war against the insurgents will be vigorously carried on.....The jury in the celebrated Mordaunt divorce case in England have found Lady Mordaunt guilty of adultery, and the judge has granted the decree *nisi*, with costs. .....The ill-feeling between the Protestants and Catholics in Mexico continues, and disturbances are threatened.....Brigham Young has been sentenced to one day's imprisonment and a fine of $25 for contempt of court in neglecting to pay Ann Eliza's lawyers' fees within the time fixed by the court.

John Mitchel was elected to the English Parliament from Tipperary by 2,368 majority. ..... The National Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia has suspended.....Joshua Griffin, colored, was hanged at Belair, Md., for the murder of Miss Susan Taylor, and George Wheeler, colored, was hanged at Easton, Md., for the murder of Mrs. Margaret Whitman..... State Engineer Thompson, of Louisiana, reports that their is imminent danger of crevasses in that State, and that at some points the levees have already began to cave in.....It is announced that the party now in the Black Hills will, if necessary, be driven out by troops, and others will be prevented from entering..... The *Voce di Verita* says the Pope confers the Cardinal's hat on Archbishop McCloskey, not only on account of the personal merits of that prelate, but because the Holy See is desirious of honoring the Catholics of America and of making the progress of Catholicism in the United States.....A $50,000 fire occurred at Stillwater, N. Y..... The United States Freedmen's Bank is said to be in a much worse condition than supposed, and little will be realized from it.

The cotton and woolen manufacturers of Philadelphia have resolved that no advance will be made on the present rate of wages..... A bill is before the Canadian Parliament to organize a Northwestern Territory outside of Manitoba, with territorial officers.....Fifteen lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer B. H. Hart on the Mississippi river.....James H. Costley, convicted of the murder of Miss Julia Hawkes, was sentenced to death in the supreme court in Dedham, Mass.....A stranger went into a machine shop in New York, threw himself between two large cog-wheels, and was ground to pieces .....Two girls who ran away from the Philadelphia Normal School to join a theatrical company were arrested in Baltimore. .....Some colored politicians in Montgomery, Ala., swore out a warrant for Col. Wagner and his ticket agent. The former was discharged, and the latter bound over in $500 to appear at the next term of the court. This case has caused several theatrical companies to cancel engagements for Montgomery.

There are about fifty thousand Indians in the Black Hills region, over forty thousand of whom are fed by the United States government.....The Indiana Legislature has repealed the Baxter liquor law and passed a license law in its stead.....In calling for information relative to the Black Hills, Mr. Ingalls, in the United States Senate, said: Everything indicated that the country was on the verge of one of the subtle contagions called a gold fever, which would result in the ruin of many.....The Virginius treaty between the United States and Spain has been signed. Eighty thousand dollars is paid by Spain for the relief of the families of the murdered prisoners.....The natives of Assam massacred a surveying party commanded by a British lieutenant and consisting of sixty-three Sepoys and coolies.....The Morris Run Coal Company made an assignment with liabilities $800,000 and $3,000,000 assets.....In Philadelphia a foreigner was denied naturalization, for the reason that he was an infidel.....The new American Cardinal McCloskey is sixty-four years of age and was born in Brooklyn, N. Y. .....Through Ohio, Indiana and Michigan much damage has been done by hail storms..... It is estimated that there were six million tons of ice in the Port Jervis gorge shortly after it formed.

The result of the Louisiana arbitration will give the Conservatives the lower House of the Legislature, but will retain a small Republican majority on the joint ballot.....The United States Senate, by a vote of thirty-three to thirty, postponed the Pinchback case until next December..... Ex-Congressman Packer has been appointed by President Grant to be chief-justice of the supreme court for the territory of Utah.....The Austrian Powder Company's mills, five miles from Cleveland, Ohio, blew up lately, killing three of the employees..... A mysterious poisoning case took place in Chicago, from the effects of which a mother and infant died. Three other children are very ill. The police arrested the father. .....General Cabrera, the well-known Carlist leader, has declared for King Alfonso and has been denounced a traitor by his late companions in arms.....The United States Secretary of War has informed General Sherman that all expeditions to the Black Hills must be stopped as long as the present treaty with the Indians exists.....The steamer Lewis was burned while coaling at Chester, Ill., and five lives were lost.

The ice-gorge at Port Jervis was swept out by a freshet which overflowed the town, causing a damage of $50,000, and carrying away two bridges, one a railway bridge valued at $140,000, and another a suspension bridge worth $40,000.....The Emma Silver Mining Company has been ordered to file a bond, to cover costs in its suit for the recovery of $5,000,000, by Judge Donohue, of the New York supreme court..... The Lincolnshire handicap, run at Lincoln, England, was won by The Gunner. The favorite was badly beaten. ... Messrs. Sion'et & Co., well-known London merchants, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are stated at $2,000,000.....The New York Assembly passed the bill protecting incorporated banks by a vote of sixty-six yeas to forty nays.....A Camden (N. J.) school teacher was arrested and put under bonds for whipping a scholar..... We have further reports of loss of life in Utah by snow slides..... The old man arrested in Arizona confesses that he is John Bender. He denies committing the Kansas murders, but says that John and Kate, his son and daughter, did. He says he separated from them in Texas, where they all went to from Kansas, and came to New Mexico and subsequently to Arizona. John, Kate, and the old woman were together when he left them.

TOOTH POWDER.—Mix equal portions of powdered chalk and charcoal, adding a small quantity of powdered curd soap. This simple recipe not only cleanses the teeth, but is a preservative against decay.

An Interesting Story.

A very interesting story is now current in New York city in fashionable and philanthropic society.

According to this narrative, a lady of advanced years and great social distinction, who is conspicuous for her energetic and efficient benevolence, had her pocket picked recently of a wallet containing about $600, a large portion of which she had collected for a well-known and most deserving charity, of which she is a prominent manager. Of this sum a part was in checks and the rest in bank notes. She was greatly disturbed at the loss, and was just about to make it good from her own private resources when the servant one day told her that a strange-looking man desired to see her in the parlor. She went down without suspecting what was to follow. Her visitor, addressing her by name, said: "Madam, you have lost a considerable sum of money, and I have come to restore it to you. Of course you are aware that it was stolen by picking your pocket; but the fraternity have considered the subject, and we have concluded that we cannot keep any money that has been taken from you. We know your goodness and the charities to which you devote your time and your means, and we have determined to restore the pocket-book. Here it is with its contents undiminished, and I trust you will not be unwilling to receive and apply, as you apply so much other money, a small addition which we have taken the liberty of making." Saying this he handed her the pocket-book and left the house without waiting a moment. On opening the pocket-book she found everything that she had lost and one hundred dollars added by the pickpockets for benevolent purposes.

The American Cardinal.

The question of creating an American cardinal, says the New York *Tribune*, has been agitated for a long time. During the past twenty-five years the Pope has shown a strong tendency to make the College of Cardinals more catholic than the traditional policy of Rome formerly allowed it to be, and two-fifths of the cardinals of his appointment have not been Italians. In 1850 the administration of President Fillmore caused an intimation to be conveyed to the Holy See that the appointment of a cardinal in the United States would be well received, and Mr. Cass, then Charge d'Affaires at Rome, pushed the subject zealously, though perhaps not in his official capacity. It was well understood at the time that the new dignitary, if appointed, would be Archbishop Hughes. The Archbishop of Baltimore, however, and some of the other American prelates, opposed the scheme, and it was allowed to drop. In 1863, President Lincoln sent word to the Pope that the American government would feel particular gratification in any additional honors that his holiness could confer upon Archbishop Hughes, and again the question of the cardinalship became a common subject of conversation. There is reason to believe that the hat was almost as good as ordered for Archbishop Hughes on that occasion, and why he did not get it has never been explained.

English Round Hat.

The English round hat with projecting brim that protects the eyes will be the favorite hat for general wear. The sides are not high, but are rolled closely against the crown. It is imported in the finest qualities of black and brown chip, and is trimmed with silk or velvet facings, many loops and folds of gros grain, and some short feathers drooping over the crown. This hat is worn quite far forward, and is the reverse of the exaggerated present fashion of placing the hat too far back on the head; either extreme is objectionable. The Castalia is a pretty sailor hat for young girls to wear in the country. The Warwick has a round high crown with a flaring sailor brim. Girofla is a saucy hat turned up on the left side only. The Souvigny has a high peaked crown with flexible brim. The Heloise, with similar crown, has the brim rolled evenly all around, and the Villa Franca has this roll much exaggerated. Other nondescript shapes puzzle one as to which is the front, back, or side; indeed, the trimming alone decides such matters.

Smashing Glass.

A serious casualty occurred at the New Albany (Ind.) plate-glass works the other day. Several men were standing on an elevator, steadying a very heavy load of plate-glass worth some $2,500, when the cog-wheel which propelled the windlass broke suddenly just as the elevator reached the topmost floor, and the men and their charge were precipitated together a distance of thirty feet. The glass was broken in fragments, which almost buried the men. Three of the latter were seriously wounded; and the full extent of their injuries cannot, of course, be estimated yet, owing to the subtle way in which fine particles of glass insinuate themselves into the flesh.

A Time of It.

As an old man and his four sons were hunting in the wilds of Cooke county, Texas, a large cougar jumped out of a tree and knocked the father down. As it retained its hold on him after he fell, the boys dared not shoot; but fortunately the old man held the beast by the throat with one hand and by one of its fore legs with the other. The boys gathered round, and three caught hold of the cougar while the fourth emptied both barrels of his gun into its back, breaking its spine. It was then dispatched without difficulty.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. have completed and now occupy their new factories in Cambridgeport, Mass., in which they have introduced machinery to an extent never before employed in the manufacture of organs. By the aid of this they not only produce the best organs, but with greatest economy. Twice as many organs can be produced, in proportion to the number of men employed, as would be possible with ordinary facilities, and this is the reason not only for such admirable instrument but also for such low prices.

Lots of Gold.

Wells, Fargo & Co. give the production of bullion for 1874, on the "Pacific slope," at $74,400,000, of which $27,350,000 is gold, and the rest silver. California produced about $17,600,000 of gold, and Montana $2,500,000; Nevada over $35,000,000 of silver, and Utah about $6,000,000. This is the largest production ever reached in this country, exceeding that of the previous year by $2,500,000.

Harris Lewis, late president of the New York State Agricultural Society, is known to be a strong advocate of the economy of cultivating root crops. He is reported, after trying numerous varieties, to now cultivate only the long red, ovoid and yellow globe mangels (giving preference to the long red), and the white sweet German turnips.

Rubber horse-shoes are the latest novelty. Their cost, as compared with those of iron, is about one-third more, and their weight forty per cent. less. It is said that horses suffering from contracted or cracked hoofs, are soon cured by their use.

Medical Advertising.

The medical profession are outspoken in their denunciation of the system of medical advertising, and declare that any medicine that is advertised is a fraud. How thoroughly inconsistent and unfair is such an argument. The men who are so loud in their criticisms are those who advertise themselves as medical savans by ostentatious display; splendid residences with massive door plates; fast horses and costly carriages. Dr. J. Walker, of California, an old practitioner, respected alike for his skill and conscientious independence; dares to differ; and having discovered in his Vinegar Bitters a purely herbalistic medicine, free from all spirituous poisons—a wonderful specific for numerous disorders—advertises the same for the relief of his fellow man, and is borne out in his declarations of its many virtues by thous